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NEUES DEUTSCHLAND COMMENTS ON WEST'S ATTITUDE ON MBFR

AU111559Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND IN GERMAN 8 Dec 78 p 7 AU

[ADN dispatch: "West Continuing To Be Destructive at Vienna Talks"]

[Text] Vienna--The socialist states' proposal, which was renewed and amended a week ago, not to increase the armed forces in central Europe for the duration of the Vienna negotiations, was officially rejected by the Dutch chief delegate, Ambassador de Vos, at the plenary session on Thursday.

The socialist states had amended their earlier proposal so as to reach agreement on a freeze of the current numerical strength of forces. According to this proposal, the states participating in the Vienna talks should undertake not to increase the collective total strength of their armed forces. Such an agreement would constitute an important element of military detente, would strengthen mutual confidence and facilitate coming to terms on a reduction agreement. So far, the Western participants have failed to give a constructive answer to the socialist states' comprehensive proposals of 8 June.

The destructive attitude of the Western participating states toward freezing the troop strengths is connected with the latest NATO discussions in Brussels and the decisions made there. The reinforcement of the forces and arms of the NATO states on the basis of the long-term armament program, which, quite contrary to reason, is being implemented at a constantly accelerating pace, serves their striving for military superiority over the socialist states. This is primarily expressed in the NATO decisions and plans to modernize nuclear weapons potential, the introduction and reinforcement of conventional weapons systems, as well as the establishment of additional Bundeswehr brigades announced by the FRG.

A spokesman of the socialist states declared after the session that the proposals of the socialist states of 8 June and 30 November of this year would remain on the conference table. The representatives of the West were asked to give up their rigid attitude and enter into a constructive dialog. It now depends on them whether progress at the negotiations becomes possible.

SLOVAK DAILY CITES 'POLITICAL UNWILLINGNESS' OF WEST AT MBFR

AU111445Y Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 8 Dec 78 p 7 AU

[CTK Vienna dispatch: "The 189th Plenary Session of Vienna Negotiations; The Political Unwillingness of the West"]

[Text] Vienna, CTK--What was already the 189th plenary session of negotiations on reducing the strength of armed forces and armaments in central Europe convened yesterday in Vienna's Hofburg: It was chaired by U.S. delegate Jonathan Dean.

The only one to speak at this session was Ambassador de Vos, head of the Dutch delegation. He essentially devoted his speech to the defense of the proposal submitted this April, by the NATO countries directly participating in the talks, a proposal demanding that collective ceilings be fixed in a way which would grant unilateral advantages to the West and which would disrupt the existing balance of forces in the reduction sphere. As regards the far-reaching compromises of the proposal submitted by the socialist countries on 8 June, de Vos claimed that it allegedly does not promote the collective ceiling alone, but also the national ceilings, to which the West refuses to agree.

At a later press conference, the representative of the Czechoslovak delegation pointed out, on behalf of the socialist countries directly participating in the Vienna negotiations, this incorrect interpretation of the 8 June proposal. "Our proposals either mean everything, or nothing. In them the socialist countries are not demanding the fixing of national ceilings, but the fixing of collective ones. At the same time, the system they suggest for maintaining the ceilings is very flexible. True, the collective ceilings must not enable the individual states to raise their numerical strengths to the prereduction limit. The socialist countries are further looking for a path leading to an agreement. But the main obstacle preventing progress in the negotiations is not the question of collective ceilings, but the political unwillingness of the West." The representative of the Czechoslovak delegation documented the socialist countries' sincere endeavor to ensure a lower military concentration in central Europe by citing the latest session of the Warsaw Pact's Political Consultative Committee in Moscow, which appealed to all states to use their influence for achieving the reduction of armament and military detente. "It is natural," he said, "that this would also improve the conditions and prerequisites for negotiations in Vienna.

EAST BERLIN RADIO COMMENTS ON NATO ATTITUDE IN VIENNA

DW111006Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1216 GMT 8 Dec 78 DW

[Guenter Leuschner commentary]

[Text] The destructive attitude of the NATO side at yesterday's plenary meeting in Vienna was not surprising, since the defense ministers of NATO in Brussels 1 day earlier had rejected the proposal of the socialist states not to increase the armed forces in central Europe for the duration of the Vienna negotiations. In rejecting this proposal, the NATO ministers referred to a decision of the heads of state and government of the pact, taken in spring this year, which expressly declared that NATO will earmark funds for the reinforcement of its troops, as long as no agreement on troop reduction has been achieved in Vienna. Now NATO is acting accordingly.

While the countries of the Warsaw Pact for years have not increased either the number of their troops in central Europe or the number of their tanks or airplanes, NATO carried out troop reinforcements all the time during the Vienna negotiation period. It is obvious that such troop reinforcements are not particularly helpful to negotiations, whose objective is to reduce the troops and arms in central Europe. The proposal made by the socialist countries in Vienna to freeze troop strengths in central Europe until negotiation results have been achieved in Vienna, has the sole purpose of facilitating the talks, improving the climate, and [word indistinct] achieving results.

It ought to be easier for NATO to approve this since the figure submitted in Vienna by both sides unequivocally show that the military power ratio in central Europe is practically balanced. What is more, by their latest initiative the socialist countries had once again complied with NATO wishes. Their former proposal that each individual participant in Vienna desist from increasing troops during the negotiations had been rejected by the Western powers on the grounds that the NATO alliance must retain the option to vary troop strengths within the alliance. This is why the Warsaw Pact states, modifying their former proposal, suggested not to increase the overall collective level of armed forces of the two groupings. Instead of taking this up, NATO found new pretexts to reject this compromise. What obviously matters to NATO is to continue changing the power ratio in central Europe to its advantage, and to the detriment of the socialist countries, an attitude which surely does not contribute toward accelerating at long last the pace of the negotiations in Vienna.

MORE REPORTAGE ON SOFIA IDEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

Zhivkov's Opening Speech

AU122123Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1855 GMT 12 Dec 78 AU

[Text of speech by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, at opening of Sofia international conference on "Construction of Socialism and Communism and World Progress"--recorded]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, first of all allow me to most cordially greet you on behalf of the BCP Central Committee and to welcome you in the capital of our socialist state, the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

It is an exceptionally high honor for us to be the hosts, in close cooperation with the PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM magazine, and to organize this international theoretical conference.

We have always attributed exceptional importance to the theoretical foundations of our movement and to the experience accumulated by our party as well as its ideological development, which in the past was led by Dimitur Blagoev, one of the greatest Marxist theoreticians of his time. It was Georgi Dimitrov and none other who led the party's rearmament with the ideas of Leninism, who led the sharp class struggles of September 1923 and led up until the victorious September 1944, and afterwards--during the first and decisive steps of the party and the people along the road of socialist reconstruction. According to an old and international tradition we follow with great interest and warm sympathy the struggle of other units of the world communist movement, learn from their experience and utilize their contribution to the creative application and development of Marxism-Leninism. For more than 90 years the question of revolutionary theory has occupied an important place on the agenda of our revolutionary struggle and work. The care exercised over theory, its profound study and creative development and application, is a most important one. So is our care for its preservation from distortion and contamination.

The present meeting is not a conference of the communist and workers parties. It will adopt no decisions. This meeting is a scientific conference in which many noted political and scientific figures of the fraternal parties as well as noted representatives of the communist movement's theoretical thought are taking part. Its exceptionally great importance is determined by the theoretical, ideological, political, and practical importance ofthe cardinal problem which is to be discussed--the construction of socialism and communism and world progress.

What thoughts moved us when we, as the initiating party, proposed the theme and character of this conference? The task of defining the theme was not a very difficult one. We had no ambitions to invent something exceptional and original. On the contrary, we proceeded from the awareness that a theme can evoke great interest and be useful if it fully and deeply reflects a theme of social importance which is a major issue of the real and not imaginary development of society, an issue of great importance for the people, the solution of which is being placed by history on the shoulders of the present generations.

There were times when our party, as every other Marxist party, had to give a theoretical answer to the question: What is socialism? Will it find fertile soil in Bulgaria? Now the answer to this question is clear even to these young countries which are beginning their way along the road of independent social and economic development during our times.

The construction of socialism and communism and world progress, and the new social system as a reality in the world today and as a future reality in the world--this now is the topic of the century, and the question of questions of our time. This is obvious not only to the communists and progressive people, but to our class enemies. Topic of the century--this is a high claim. Only a society and movement that has decided or has created the opportunity of deciding the unsolved human problems of our time--the problems of liberating man from exploitation and social oppression, liberating the nations from the colonial yoke, securing peace and liberating the world from the nightmare of war--can claim to be the topic of the century.

The world communist movement has justification for this claim. This is the topic of the century because our society and the world communist movement has been and is a powerful and fraternal shoulder on which the struggle for freedom and independence of the African, Asian and Latin American peoples can rely so as to win and thus develop the national liberation revolution by guaranteeing its achievements against neocolonialism.

This is the topic of the century because real socialism, decisively supported by the world communist movement and world peace-loving forces, is this international force which by its might and Leninist foreign policy denied imperialism the opportunity of imposing its will on the peoples through wars and threats of war, and for the first time in history created in practice the opportunity to exclude world war from human life and turn the processes of peace and peaceful coexistence into irreversible ones. This is the topic of the century because the forces of socialism and communism are advancing throughout the world in all areas of social life. This finds its expression in the great successes of the USSR and the other socialist countries, which are solving major and new social problems. This is also expressed by the powerful upsurge of the communist parties' struggle against the monopolies in the capitalist countries, in the defense of the working people's vital rights, for democracy, peace and socialism. This is also expressed by the new stage of development of the struggle for national liberation, which is being characterized more and more by the rejection of the capitalist way of development and by turning the eyes toward our way and our theory of socialist orientation.

The advance of socialism and communism determines the trends of world progress in our times. It is the main content of our struggle and, therefore, most naturally it is the theme of our conference.

We will not be real communists if we think that this advance can occupy our attention only with its victories and successes. This theme deals also with the problems created by the new phenomena and processes which are facing us in our social practice and which are placed as questions for our theory to answer.

Once Lenin warned that the communists do not know the road toward socialism in its entire complexity. They know the direction and the class forces that are leading toward this road, but the rest is revealed through the experience of the millions when they embrace this cause.

Six decades have passed since the October Revolution. Socialist countries have existed for several decades already in various parts of the world. Hundreds of millions of people passed a long and fruitful way, accumulated great experience, consolidated in practice the basic ppincipled positions and discovered new laws.

Despite all this Lenin's warning is valid even today. We, the communists from the socialist countries, feel this when in our practice we face the difficult problems of economy, politics, human relations, as well as decisions which are complex and not at all clear. And we lack the practical power to achieve these or other transformations which are desired by us. Our brothers of struggle in the nonsocialist countries also constantly face common and especially difficult problems and decisions. Furthermore, the distance which exists between the historian and the past does not exist between us and current events. We are obligated, as Engels used to say about Marx, to correctly comprehend the character, significance and necessary consequence of the major historic events simultaneously with the development of these events in front of our eyes, or immediately after their appearance. Here the scientific and theoretical is indispensable, and this fully applies to the theme and character of our conference. We saw and see our conference as a scientific and theoretical conference which will analyze the new phenomena, processes and problematic situations--the most important topical questions--posed by social development to our theory.

It is clear to us that the final word belongs to practice. It is equally clear to us that this in no way diminishes the importance, but on the contrary increases the importance of the truths which have been tested in practice, as well as the role of the intellectual examination and scientific discussion. It is so because we cannot advance blindly and wait exclusively for the verdict of practice. What is needed is exchange of opinions and struggle of opinions under the style and spirit of Marxism-Leninism. The exchange of opinions is this priceless method through which every opinion, idea and position can develop its qualities and vitality and demonstrate whether or not it heralds something new, and whether or not this novelty embodies the requirements of the scientific approach and the already achieved level of Marxist-Leninist science.

The conference's creative character, creating a really frank and friendly atmosphere, and using methods and means worthy of communists--as well as fruitful exchange of creative and practical experience--this is our intention, and we have no doubt that it will be so.

Comrades, under the present conditions of unprecedented development of the world revolutionary process and construction of a new civilization of a socialist type, the role and significance of Marxist-Leninist theory constantly increases. It is impossible to master the new phenomena and processes and to successfully organize and lead the masses toward success in the struggle for communism without knowing how to review and creatively apply our revolutionary theory, according to the concrete historic and specific characteristics. Time has shown that the Marxist-Leninist teaching is an indispensable scientific manual of action and not a collection of dogmas. Its greatest force is its ability to develop together with life, to master and acquire new experience and to outline the real prospects of our movement's successes. [words indistinct]

When, along with Marxism-Leninism's successes, it is not only its enemies whose number increases but also its critics and criticisms, when attempts are being made to brand our theory as despotic and incapable of creating new ideas and trends, when efforts are being made to tear our teachings apart and to juxtapose Lenin to Marx and Leninism to Marxism, and when retreat from basic positions of Marxism-Leninism is being performed--either by premeditation or because of lack of thought--and then presented as its creative development--this is when it is necessary to remember and steadily follow the creative development of scientific communism as applied by Lenin. [passage indistinct]

It is exactly the ideas of Lenin that, as integral parts of our revolutionary theory, opened horizons for development and victory of the class struggle of the proletariat. There were some in the past who tried to juxtapose Lenin to Marx. Now there are people who advise us to relinquish Lenin and Leninism, ostensibly in the name of Marx and Marxism, ostensibly in the interest of the struggle. It is as if during all these years there were nothing but a row of defeats, and not a line of historic achievements by the workers class and progressive mankind who have fundamentally changed the character and map of the world--successes which have been achieved under the glorious red flag of Marxism-Leninism.

No, one cannot separate that which cannot be separated. This is so because the struggle of the workers class is united throughout the world, because this struggle was led by two great men, and because scientific socialism is indivisible. The slogan "Back Toward Marx" means that our teaching is to be viewed as a collection of stagnated unchangeable postulates and is meant to deprive the communists and the revolutionary movement of their reliable theoretical manual which corresponds with contemporary problems and requirements.

This slogan is devoid of any content because Lenin did not make his great innovations against Marxism, but on the basis of Marxism. [Words indistinct] It was based on the scientific and revolutionary principles which were the essence of Marxist theory, and thus he enriched and developed these principles [words indistinct].

We, the next generations of communists, have every reason to approach our problems as Lenin used to face them, because [words indistinct] they do not confine us. On the contrary, they give us creative freedom, because this is the spirit and content of Marxism-Leninism; because the creative character of Marxism-Leninism requires not that we relinquish a part or all of theory--which actually is the same--but that we develop and enrich it on new bases and under new conditions.

We, contemporary Marxist-Leninists, cannot relinquish history or ignore the new questions posed by our theory. Please allow me to make a small departure in view of my recent visit to a number of friendly African countries. Exceptionally interesting political, economic and social transformations are taking place in these countries. Under the concepts "countries of socialist orientation," "noncapitalist way of development," and so forth there is obviously an exceptionally complex and diverse social practice. It manifests tendencies and laws, about which we can hardly maintain that they are fully illuminated, explained and mastered by our theory.

Let us turn our glance to the world of capital. We cannot claim that our theory deals with such serious processes such as the new international and supranational economic, political and ideological forms of the internationalization of imperialism. [Words indistinct] we cannot say that we have full theoretical experience in relation to a number of important problems posed by development of real socialism. There are many processes and cases in which the approach and theory of Marxism-Leninism [words indistinct]. There cannot be any doubt that our theory will give an answer to these problems [words indistinct].

Comrades, revealing the significance and meaning of the October Revolution, Vladmir Ilich Lenin determined the meaning of the historic epoch which started with the October storm. The destruction of capitalism and its forces, wrote Lenin, and establishing the foundations of the communist order define the contents of the new epoch of world history which has just started.

The past years have proved the full justice of these words. The construction of socialism in the USSR, and afterwards in the other fraternal countries, really turned into the main direction and main achievement of the sociohistoric process on our planet, as well as its leading and moving force.

Real socialism is the greatest achievement of the world proletariat and the world revolutionary process. It is also the class struggle of our times. It is a brilliant confirmation of the correctness, power and vitality of Marxist-Leninist theory. This victory was achieved in various parts of the globe, and it acquired a universal significance and scope. It is a cause not only of the national movements, but also of the fraternal support of the word communist and workers movement, and this is because according to its internal results and international consequences its corresponds with the interests of the workers class, not only in the countries where socialism was victorious, but also in all other countries, and because it created and continues to create ever more favorable conditions for social and national liberation from the yoke of capitalism and class oppression. Exactly as it is impossible to imagine the development of the world revolutionary process without the existence of the USSR, it is impossible to imagine the revolutionary successes against imperialism achieved by the peoples of Laos, Angola, Ethiopia, Mozambique, South Yemen, Afghanistan and others without the existence of the world socialist community.

The expansion of socialism's geographic borders is a lawful process connected with the constant development of the material and spiritual forces of the countries which have already consolidated their socialist system.

The imperialist bourgeoisie understands very well this logical process. That is why it invents nonexisting troubles and shortcomings of our system and our life. That is why it creates the myth about the imaginary aggressiveness of the socialist countries. That is why it stops at nothing in order to neutralize the attracting force and example of the socialist society and way of life, and undermine the increasing will of the exploited masses and oppressed peoples to follow the road of socialism.

The greatest force of real socialism is its real successes and full, wholesome and profound trugh about these successes. The criteria of socialism's superiority are its contribution to solving real social problems of a national and international character, and the manner through which it solves those problems.

We know very well that our countries' socialism is far from having reached the extent of its development. Many serious and complex problems are yet to be solved so that the historic capabilities of the new system can fully develop. As any social organism, real socialism passes various stages from its birth to its maturity. Each stage carries achievements which surpass the forces and capabilities of the previous stages. Together with this, every stage poses new and responsible tasks for us. What is the stage in which our country is right now? Now we are constructing the developed socialist society. This process begins on the basis of Marxism-Leninsm and leads toward material, social and spiritual achievements. This stage arrived in a logical and lawful way, and is developing according to the power of its logical and lawful way, and is developing according to the power of its logical laws. These laws, however, do not act automatically. The pace of constructing mature socialism and the most effective development of this process depends on the choice of optimal instruments and using most applicable and concrete means of achieving future stages.

On its part the introduction of the most efficient means imposes serious changes in the organization, management, science and [words indistinct].

Now we are very strongly facing in our subconscious the necessity of skillfully organizing the forms of labor's remuneration. The socialist principle of distribution on which the social system is based remains unchangeable in its principled essence. However, the concrete forms of its implementation in stimulating the quality of labor that must be brought to the foreground must undergo considerable transformations. This however, is a very difficult and complicated problem. It includes and affects not only the immediate interests of the people but also almost all aspects of the present economy. However, the difficulties that derive from the objective discrepancies of development or from the extent set by the stage of our development during a certain period are one thing. Another thing is the shortcomings and mistakes that stem from erroneous ideas, from an inertia or from conservatism. These do not stem from the nature of the social system and that is why we are waging an irreconcilable struggle against them. On the contrary, the very nature of the social system and that is why we are waging an irreconcilable struggle against them. On the contrary, the very nature of these difficulties themselves contributes to our ability to criticize and self-criticize as a necessary and efficient means in the struggle against any deviation from socialist norms in a reassessment of the obsolete or backward ideas that are slowing down this process, in promptly uncovering the urgent problems and in obtaining party and public support for the new and progressive thing. Is there any such criticism and self-criticism here? Please open any newspaper or listen to the radio and the television, study the most official party documents and you will find out that these are full of such criticism and self-criticism.

There also are people in Bulgaria who are expressing some apprehension that the public character of criticism and self-criticism is furnishing the hostile antisocialist propaganda with ammunition. At our latest party congress we replied to such kinds of apprehension. We know that there are people who will try to publicize our shortcomings and weaknesses revealed by us and to speculate with these so that they can blacken our party and our people. This, however, neither intimidates us nor [words indistinct]. We are shocked and distressed by another thing. We are hurt by the fact that there are some people who are inspired by socialist ideas and ideals and nevertheless are open to speculation whose nature is very simple and very well-known. The shortcomings and errors of ours are to be presented as the main factor and essence of real socialism. The main thing and the essential truth, however, is that socialism has not removed society from the captivity of the economic element and socialist inequality. It secured a rapid growth in the national economy and a constant increase in the people's prosperity. It freed the spiritually and politically enslaved masses and involved them in a free and creative socialist creativeness and also achieved a basically new type of democracy--socialist democracy--which not only proclaims but also realistically guarantees the broadest rights for the people and establishes conditions for [words indistinct] to the working people in the various (?faculties) of socialist management.

Due to its might and to the moral-political unity and the patriotism and internationalism of their peoples, socialism is barring the imperialistic road to world domination or world catastrophe. Real socialism is still not an embodiment of human and social perfection. We have some shortcomings and errors, we even may have some sins. However, the road toward their eradication or liquidation, the road toward social progress, is a road toward a constant developing and perfectioning of the real socialism and not of any other, nonexistent socialism.

The bourgeoisie always has followed the principle "divide and rule." Although not its discovery, this policy has served the bourgeoisie very well so that it could divide its opponents--peasants, workers, socialist parties and communist parties. During the past few years, the imperialist strategists made comprehensive efforts to create a gap not only between the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries but also between the socialist community as a whole and the communist movements in the rest of the world.

In diplomacy and propaganda, in the economic and mutual trade relations (?everywhere there is) a strictly differentiated approach toward the various countries and parties and even toward individual leaders of these countries and parties.

Moreover their assessments were not given once for all, but they have varied and constantly are being directly or indirectly--sometimes brutally and sometimes only slightly--hinted at. As is known, the imperialists have no compunction in their dealings with the Bulgarians, saying the BCP blindly follows the CPSU, Bulgaria is a satellite of the Soviet Union and so forth--these are falsifications that are aimed at harming our self-esteem and at making us do something so that we too can become well known.

I can assure you that we know that [words indistinct] against the Soviet Union or to differ in something with the CPSU [words indistinct].

We have presented sufficient evidence of our patriotism through the pride of the successes achieved by our people under BCP leadership [words indistinct].

To be a patriot of your socialist motherland today means that you are aware that its [words indistinct] and the might of the community of the socialist countries, primarily of the Soviet Union.

However, even these socialist countries, the Warsaw Pact nonmember countries, can exist and develop as socialist countries because of the Soviet Union--a worldwide socialist power. This is a fact. We--who have linked our destiny with that of the Soviet Union and with the socialist community--the Bulgarian communists and the Bulgarian people make use of the historic conditions to insure the destiny of world socialism, the destiny of mankind. [Word indistinct] (?soberly) wage a total ideological war against world socialism, not only against the countries of real socialism but also against the socialist-oriented countries and also against the anticommunist and workers parties in the rest of the countries. The means, motives and methods of the bourgeoisie against communism are various. It ranges from military intervention and slander to encouragement, praise and supplying arms. The sole goal, however, remains--to avert a socialist victory in the world. The main attack, however, is spearheaded against the Soviet Union. This is only natural because, first of all, the Soviet Union, which rallies the countries of the socialist community, is the main economic, political, ideological and military power that opposes the imperialistic plans. Second, it is because the Soviet Union personifies real socialism in the awareness of the hundreds of million of working people throughout the world, though some people are trying in quite a complacent manner to [words indistinct]. Third, their attempts to discredit the socialist system in the Soviet Union automatically means they are discrediting not only real socialism in general but also the communist movement in the nonsocialist countries. All those honest people who think that it would be possible to save socialism as an idea by sacrificing socialism as a reality are profoundly and tragically deluding themselves. Such a political naivete or such a dabbling in politics will bring no good to anyone. Sometimes, we are asked: Why do you ask us to defend or justify your errors and sins? We do not want them to gloss over our mistakes but we, being communists, have the right to ask other communists to refute the slanders about our reality, to popularize our successes and achievements among the working people and to support our peaceful policy on the international arena. [Words indistinct] communists of the capitalist and developing countries are defending us and we are grateful to them. We believe that while they defend us they are also defending themselves, the parties and peoples from the bourgeois poison because planting apprehensions in socialism as a reality and as a policy would inevitably plant apprehensions in socialism as a theory, as an outcome of the bourgeois reality and as a future for which one can meritoriously struggle and for which sacrifices can be offered.

The defense of real socialism and of its policy has another aspect, another particularly important side which affects not only the communist movement but also the issue of peace and war. We do not consider war as inevitable. However, we cannot close our eyes to the fact and the facts prove that the imperialist countries have by far not given up the idea of solving the dispute between the two socialist systems by means of war.

This is why the latest decisions of the aggressive and imperialistic NATO bloc eloquently reveal an increase in the military budgets of the capitalist countries and it reveals an elaboration and implementation of new weapons and so forth. The moral and psychological work on public opinion in the West also speak eloquently in this respect. What else could represent the persistent and arrogant falsification of Soviet foreign policy, the threats of Soviet aggression in West Europe, the screams and commotion connected with the dissidents and the fabrications about camps and psychiatric hospitals in which the ideological opponents of the system were held and so forth and so forth--horrors that are destined to bring tumult, confusion and intimidation and to create an atmosphere with which the masses' resistance against war can be comparatively more easily overcome--if not to prepare public opinion for an eventual invasion of the socialist countries?

I believe that not only the communists but also the comparatively soberly thinking man is aware of the fact that even if this was the only goal of anti-Sovietism, a life and death war must be waged against it because a war will make the ideological discussions, any reproaches and delayed [word indistinct] useless. Real socialism bears an historic responsibility for peace. [words indistinct] Anything depending on its strength to rule out war in international relations, to secure and strengthen world peace. This is why the BCP together with the CPSU and the other fraternal parties proclaim peace as a supreme goal and cornerstone of their foreign policy. This is why we irreconcilably and constantly struggle against the warlike intentions and designs of the reactionary imperialistic forces. This is why we cannot [word indistinct] but express our resolute discord with the actions of the Chinese leadership which not only conceals but actually raises the preparedness for war as an instrument of state policy. This is a policy which is in full contradiction with the nature and interests of socialism, with the interests of all Chinese and of all people in the world. Socialism and peace are indivisible and the party which does not understand this deviates from one of the most urgent tasks and from one of the most essential aspects of the socialist social system.

These are, comrades, the thoughts which I wanted to share with you at the opening of this conference. These are some of the thoughts about the changes and considerations connected with our topics that are moving the Bulgarian communists and the Bulgarian people as well as all of you present in this hall.

By again welcoming you in Bulgaria, I want to express the joy of all Bulgarian communists that [words indistinct] our readiness to show you Bulgaria as a country that in reality is one of the countries of real socialism. I wish you fruitful work and full success of the conference. I declare this conference open.

Muhri, Ponomarev Speak

AU1214407 Sofia BTA in English 1335 GMT 12 Dec 78 AU

[Excerpts] Sofia, 12 Dec, BTA--The "Construction of Socialism and Communism and World Progress" International theoretical conference opened here this morning.

Mr Franz Muhri, chairman of the Austrian Communist Party, stated that denouncing the lies and slanders against the socialist countries was an important element of the all-round materialization of the Helsinki decisions, a contribution to the struggle for consolidating international detente, for disarmament and guaranteeing peace. Mr Franz Muhri said: "We see our task in the following: Together with our socialist class comrades and with the Christian democrats, regardless of any difference of views, to wage a common struggle for Austria's still greater contribution to an active neutrality, for a peace policy". He emphasized that the Austrian Communist Party took a decisive stand against the anti-Soviet position of the Chinese leaders who were becoming still more direct assistants and allies of the most reactionary forces of imperialism all over the world.

Mr Boris Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the CPSU, pointed out that the correct approach to all big international and social problems, in particular to their interrelations, was feasible only if the objective place of real socialism in the world was accounted for exactly and from all aspects. This is why, he said, the question of real socialism and its international importance was in the centre of the ideological duel. Mr Boris Ponomarev said that the indisputable achievements of socialism, on the background of capitalism's inability to handle the problems of the century, increased the attraction of socialist ideas. He emphasized: "Socialism now is a predominant movement, in the search for the roads to the future". Dwelling on the central issue of contemporary world development--the war and peace issue, Mr Ponomarev pointed out that peace-loving was an organic feature of the socialist system and of the political course resulting from its nature.

Mr. Boris Ponomarev also dwelt on the problem of the role of real socialism as a factor of all peoples' national independence. He recalled a number of historical facts: The aid rendered by the USSR to China for defeating the Japanese interventionists in the 30's and the 40's, the assistance of the USSR and the entire socialist system to Egypt against the 1956 imperialist intervention, the help extended to Cuba, Vietnam and Laos, the solidarity of the socialist countries with the peoples of Chile, Uruguay, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Brazil, Guatemala and other countries in their struggle against the terrorist dictatorships. He pointed out: "Now, facing the hostile policy of the Chinese leadership in Vietnam, the USSR and the other socialist states firmly declare that they will extend full support and assistance to Vietnam. Mr Boris Ponomarev stated that the CPSU affirmed the thesis for a specific transition to socialism in each country. But the search for a specific way of socialist development did not need to be opposed to the already existing socialism and moreover should not serve as a basis to discredit it, he said.

Vietnam Delegate's Remarks

AU122348Y Sofia BTA in English 2000 GMT 12 Dec 78 AU

[Report on speech by Nguyun Vin, Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee member, at 12 December conference on the "Construction of Socialism and Communism and World Progress" in Sofia]

[Text] Sofia, 12 Dec, BTA--In our times socialism is the key to solving numerous topical problems of life, said Mr Nguyen Vin, member of the CC of the Communist Party of Vietnam, in his statement.

The history of mankind has entered such a stage when capitalism is impotent on all matters of [words indistinct] and their solving can be arrived at by socialism only.

Life shows that in our days the socialist system is an important factor of crucial importance for the development of the world revolution. It can be said that now there is not a single revolutionary movement, not a single political event in the world, which is not under the influence of this system, Mr Nguyen Vin said.

He also dwelt on the contribution of the socialist countries to consolidating peace in the world, to the victory of the national liberation struggle and the development of democracy. He stated that the foreign policy of the socialist [words indistinct] the awareness of the proletariat's responsibility to the peoples fighting for peace.

Today the imperialists and their allies are employing all possible means to undermine the revolutionary movement. Peking's policy is one of a greater-state expansionism and hegemony on a world scale and above all in South-East Asia. China aims at (?uniting) with the imperialists, so as to gather around her all the reactionary forces and to mislead the "Third World" countries, so that they may oppose the socialist countries and the revolutionary forces in the world. Mr Nguyen Vin said that the just struggle of the Vietnamese people against the greater-state [word indistinct] and hegemony of the Peking leadership was an important element of the struggle of the peoples in the world against imperialism and the forces of international reaction.

The Vietnamese people, the orator emphasized, had always attached great importance to the friendship, solidarity and cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries and highly appreciated the support of the communists and peoples the worldover; the friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and the USSR were an expression of the solid unity of the socialist countries based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. This question was of vital importance for the socialist community countries in their common struggle against imperialism and international reaction, for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

Mr Nguyen Vin concluded that with the great international support, the Communist Party of Vietnam, holding high the banner of Marxism-Leninism, will undoubtedly lead the Vietnamese people to the complete victory of the cause of socialism and of the defence of the socialist motherland, will make a worthy contribution to consolidating the world socialist system and reinforcing the revolutionary struggle of all peoples.

PZPR Delegate Frelek's Speech

AU122220Y Sofia BTA in English 1925 GMT 12 Dec 78 AU

[Report on speech by Ryszard Frelek, PZPR Central Committee secretariat member, at 12 December international conference on the "Construction of Socialism and Communism and World Progress" in Sofia]

[Text] Sofia, 12 Dec, BTA--The main theme in the Polish United Workers' Party, was the influence of the socialist community states on the formation of international relations. Internationalism is one of the fundamental ideas of socialism, an element of communist ideology which belongs to its basic principles [words indistinct].

Already the founders of scientific socialism Marx and Engels underlined the unity of the national and international interests of the working class, the objective need for proletarian class solidarity on an international (?scale).

Emphasizing the importance of the October Revolution for Poland's independence, and later of the Soviet Union for the liberation of the Polish people from Nazi fascism, Mr Frelek pointed out that these were eloquent and convincing examples of proletarian internationalism. Only as a result of the class approach to internationalism can the realization of the vital interests of one's own people be blended with the vital interests of the other peoples, with the common cause of social progress, socialism and peace. This finds its fullest expression in the conditions created in the community of the socialist countries, Mr Frelek said.

Recalling that the community of the socialist countries was created in that part of Europe which for centuries had been the arena of wars of conquest, agressions and quarrels, of national problems, the speaker pointed out that it was precisely thanks to socialism that it had become possible for these peoples to take the road of trust, friendship and cooperation in all spheres. This profound process of drawing closer to each other may serve as an example for all mankind.

Relations between the countries of the socialist community are international relations of a new type, the speaker declared. The principal features of these relations are: doing away with the sources of inter-state antagonism, cooperation in socio-economic development, the exclusively defensive character of their military and political alliances, the common socialist ideology and the class solidarity with the working people in all countries. Relations between the socialist countries are in a process of continuous development, Mr Frelek noted.

Establishing relations of a new type, the countries of the socialist community at the same time are striving for the reorganization of international relations in the contemporary world.

In his speech Mr Frelek paid special attention to the role of the socialist community in the struggle for forestalling a new world war and a nuclear holocaust. In this connection he laid stress on the paramount importance of the Moscow declaration of the Warsaw Treaty member-states which calls for the discontinuation of the arms race. These are the same goals--freedom, security, peace and social progress--for which is fighting the international communist and workers' movement.

Mr Frelek criticised the Chinese leadership for its hegemonistic course and for its cooperation with the most reactionary forces against the policy of reducing international tension. Dealing with China's attitude to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, he said that Peking's policy is at variance not only with the principles of socialist internationalism but also with those of peaceful co-existence.

Statement by Iraqi Delegate

AU1222077 Sofia BTA in English 1910 GMT 12 Dec 78 AU

[Report on speech by Aziz Mohammed, Iraqi Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, at 12 December conference on the "Construction of Socialism and Communism and World Progress" in Sofia]

[Text] Sofia, 12 Dec, BTA--In his statement Mr Aziz Mohammed, first secretary of the CC of the Iraqi Communist Party, underscored the importance of the organic link between the workers' and the national liberation movement, between socialism and the developing countries.

He said that already since the emergence of the workers' and of the national liberation movements they have faced one common enemy. The communists had the chance of being the first to place on a scientific basis the analysis of the conditions of the national liberation movement, to determine its nature, scope and goal. The speaker laid special emphasis on the fact that the successes of the construction of socialism in the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries had a great influence on the people's struggle against colonialism, for political and economic liberation.

Mr Aziz Mohammed stressed that the international workers' movement and its child, the world socialist system, created in the course of its development and flourishing new conditions which facilitated the growing of the national liberation revolution into a socialist one. This transition, under the present international situation, thanks to the growing influence of the socialist community countries, was much easier than in the past.

Mr Aziz Mohammed pointed out that the imperialist forces concentrated their efforts first of all on weakening the ties of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries with the developing countries, striving to break the unity of the international anti-imperialist forces. In reply to this, the first secretary of the CC of the Iraqi Communist Party said, we have to employ every effort for the consolidation and development of the union between the socialist community, the international communist movement, the national liberation movement and all the progressive and patriotic forces in the developing countries.

The opportunist and revisionist trends and the break away actions performed by the Chinese leadership and the remaining opportunist and revisionist groups, right and left, had incurred and were incurring a great harm not only to the international workers' and communist movement, but also to the international movement for national liberation, Mr Mohammed stated.

He said: "It has to be emphasized that it is not possible for any developing country whatever, under the present international circumstances, to successfully march along the road of consolidating its independence, of carrying through progressive social reforms and, therefore, of creating the premises for a transition to socialism, without establishing multilateral allied relations with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. Therefore, there exists a close organic link between the world communist movement and the world socialist system on the one hand, and the national liberation movement in the developing countries on the other.

Axen Addresses Conference

LD122306Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2005 GMT 12 Dec 78 LD

[Excerpt] Sofia--In his speech at the international theoretical conference on "the Construction of Socialism and Communism and World Progress," Hermann Axen, GDR Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, said among other things:

"The results and the experience of the socialist revolution in our country show that the SED has consistently and creatively applied the theory of the building of the new society, established by Marx, Engels and Lenin and confirmed and further developed by the practical experience of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, to the conditions of an industrially developed country.

At all stages of our road the principles of Marxism-Leninism and the universal laws of the socialist revolution and socialist construction proved to be a reliable guide in solving the complicated tasks of building socialism in our country." In the GDR the vistas of the socialist revolution had been clearly outlined in the SED program.

The tendency toward political detente was still the main trend in international relations. "Socialism is growing stronger and has retained the initiative in world affairs. But the counterattacks of imperialism have led to an exacerbation of the class struggle and the international situation. Reactionary and aggressive circles of international monopoly capital are making a great material, political and ideological effort to throw the world back into the 'cold war.' The basic question facing mankind is this: Can the peoples and states pursue the path of securing peace and detente or will they be thrown back again onto the path of military confrontation and cold war, of balancing on the verge of a hot war?"

What matters in implementing the Moscow declaration of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty states is to strengthen socialism in every way. The defense capacity of the socialist states remains the most important guarantee for averting a thermonuclear war of annihilation.

Chilean CP Delegate Speaks

LD122127Y Sofia BTA in English 2000 GMT 12 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Sofia, 12 Dec, BTA--One of the main themes in the statement of Mr Volodia Teitelboim, member of the Political Committee of the CC of the Chilean Communist Party, was the ideological impotence of bourgeois propaganda to offer an alternative to Marxist-Leninist theory. Denouncing the speculations over the removal of classes to which the scientific and technological revolution was alleged to lead, and pointing at the collapse of the so-called deideologization, the speaker stressed that the ultimate target of these formulations was the repudiation of the greatest achievement in the development of human society--the world socialist system.

Dwelling on fascism which terrorized in a most brutal way the people of his motherland, Mr Volodia Teitelboim pointed out that the total deideologization preached by Pinochet's junta was a masking of the worst kind of the openly presented possibility to the monopolies to exploit the working masses in the rudest way. The speaker criticized very strongly the treachery of the Chinese leaders and Peking's intimacy with the junta in Chile.

A lack of any principles--this is how Mr Teitelboim assessed the shared view of the Chilean and Chinese rulers on the inevitability of a world war three.

Mr Volodia Teitelboim expressed gratitude to the USSR, to the other socialist community countries, to all the progressive and democratic forces for their solidarity with the Chilean people in their heroic struggle. He said that it was namely the international support that would help the approaching victory of the Chilean patriots.

The growing of internationalist awareness is absolutely necessary not only for the workers' but also for the communist movement. It has proven its importance by the solidarity voiced of the socialist countries and of the democratic world public with Chile, Uruguay and Nicaragua. He stressed that only Marxism-Leninism and the practice of building up communism and socialism gave a mutually determined explanation of today's world and pointed at a road for solving its complex problems.

The statement of the Chilean representative marked the end of today's session of the international theoretical conference.

Brazilian CP Delegate's Speech

AU122335Y Sofia BTA in English 1950 GMT 12 Dec 78 AU

[Report on speech by Luis Carlos Prestes, Brazilian Communist Party secretary general at 12 December conference on the "Construction of Socialism and Communism and World Progress" in Sofia]

[Text] Sofia, 12 Dec, BTA--The questions of the building up of socialism and communism occupy an important place in the theory and political practice of the Brazilian communists, said the secretary general of the CC of the Brazilian Communist Party, Mr Lous Carlos Prestes. This is so not only because socialism is the chief historic achievement of our time but because the Brazilian communists continue to regard the socialist states as a principal force in the world revolutionary process, he emphasized. Nobody can overlook the influence of socialism in world practice. This influence is also felt in Latin America, a region of the traditional hegemony of imperialism.

Mr Prestes pointed out that Latin American reaction and imperialism are making every effort to distort the image of socialism, of the foreign and home policies of the socialist states. In a period of crisis, such as the crisis which is now experienced by the capitalist world, when all social contradictions are intensified, imperialism and [word indistinct] are stepping up their attack against socialism so as to discourage the masses and divert them from their struggle against capitalism.

Mr Prestes devoted considerable space in his speech to Peking's rabid anti-Sovietism. With the support which they receive from China, the reactionaries recharge their ideological batteries and double their hysterical attacks on the socialist states (?and) mostly against the Soviet Union with the hope, which has been frustrated so many a time, to compel the world to deviate from the historic road covered since 1917.

This reactionary offensive, the secretary general of the CC of the Brazilian Communist Party said, demands an appropriate answer of us because there is no doubt that the activity of the Chinese leaders and their rabid anti-Sovietism are the main trump of bourgeois propaganda and policy against the struggle of the peoples for security and social progressing in the world.

Mr Prestes pointed out that in the new classification that the Maoists have made of their enemies and allies, if this (?depended) on Peking, Latin America would remain obediently loyal to the multinational trusts and the imperialist centres so that in this way the main rear of China's allies that enjoy priority may be fortified.

The Latin American peoples, Mr Prestes declared, have nothing in common with these counter-revolutionary distortions of the Chinese leaders whose most obvious manifestation is the Chinese support for the blood-drenched regime of Pinochet. Like all other peoples, the Latin American peoples pin their hopes on detente and disarmament. They are interested in everything which contributes to limiting the possibilities for international manoeuvres of the militarist and reactionary forces in South America, on everything that stimulates and facilitates the solidarity of the peoples, the national and revolutionary movements.

Mr Luis Carlos Prestes set forth in detail the basic problems of Brazil's socio-economic development and the tasks of the Brazilian communists in the complicated political situation in their country.

Statement by Denmark's Jensen

AU122324Y Sofia BTA in English 1935 GMT 12 Dec 78 AU

[Report on speech by Jorgen Jensen, Danish Communist Party chairman, at 12 December conference on the "Construction of Socialism and Communism and World Progress" in Sofia]

[Text] Sofia, 12 Dec, BTA--In his statement the chairman of the Danish Communist Party, Mr Jorgen Jensen, dwelt in detail on the historic importance of the October Revolution for the establishment of the world socialist system. He emphasized that without the October victory the working class would have still beeen fighting for the socialist society as if it were a mere hope, an idea. But now everyone, even the bitterest enemies, cannot but admit that socialism is a reality, that it keeps expanding.

Mr Jorgen Jensen pointed out that without the October Revolution the struggle for enlarging the democratic rights in Denmark would not have had this social prospect which opened new vistas today to the working people's coming to power.

The Danish Communist Party chairman emphasized that without copying or schematizing somebody else's experience, the struggle for socialism was to employ the general regularities as given in the theory of Marxism-Leninism.

Pointing out that the struggle for peace was one of the major tasks meeting the interests of all peoples, he said that the attempts of imperialism at resuming the cold war required from the communist and workers' parties to continue with fresh strengths the struggle for reducing the tension and its turning into an irreversible process.

Mr Jensen spoke of the struggle of the Danish people against their country's membership in NATO and in the European Economic Community. He gave a number of facts testifying to the never-ending increase of the unemployment rate in that country, of the deepening crisis of the bourgeois society. The policy of the present Danish Government had become the means for inflicting ever new blows on the workers' rights, he stated. This same policy supported the offensive of anticommunism and did not restrain from using the most primitive cold-war-time forms. Therefore the working class present struggle for defence of its interests was also a struggle for democracy.

Mr Jorgen Jensen pointed out that the hypoctitical care of bourgeois propaganda for human rights in the socialist countries, where they had long ago become a reaility, was just a cover for resuming the cold war, for increasing tension and fanning up anti-Sovietism and anticommunism. In this connection he stressed that the timely unmasking of any kind of ideological falsifications was one of the principal tasks of the contemporary international communist and workers' movement.

Zhivkov Gives Luncheon

AU121730Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 12 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, gave an official luncheon today in honor of the leaders of the communist and workers parties from the socialist countries who are taking part in the international theoretical conference "Construction of Socialism and Communism and World Progress."

The luncheon was attended by Nguyen Vinh, member of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee; Hermann Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Leonte Soto, member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee; Sandagiyn Sosorbaram, secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; Ryszard Frelek, PZPR Central Committee secretary; Dimitru Popescu, Political Executive Committee member and secretary of the RCP Central Committee; Boris Ponomarev, Politburo candidate member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Miklos Ovari, Politburo member and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; Vasil Bilak, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Jan Fojtik, CPCZ Central Committee secretary; and Ludovit Pelzar, CPSL Central Committee Presidium member. Comrades Aleksandur Lilov, Dimitru Stanishev, Stoyan Mikhaylov and Milko Balev also attended the luncheon, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

BCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE ADOPTS DECISION ON WORKERS PLEDGES

AU072009Y Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 5 Dec 78 p 1 AU

[Apparent text of decision adopted by the BCP Central Committee on the pledges of the front-ranking workers, specialists, sugar beet producers and sugar processing workers, young boys and girls--members of the workers collectives of the Gorna Oryakhovitsa town industrial-agrarian complex--and on Comrade Todor Zhivkov's letter to the above-mentioned collective--date not given]

[Text] The BCP Central Committee, having discussed the socialist pledge of the front-ranking workers, specialists, sugar beet producers and sugar processing workers, as well as of the young boys and girls--members of the workers collectives of the Gorna Oryakhovitsa town industrial-agrarian complex--and having discussed Comrade Todor Zhivkov's letter to the collective of the industrial-agrarian complex, adopted a decision in support of the pledge and in support of the propagation of this highly patriotic initiative and example.

In expanding the nationwide upsurge for the fulfillment of the decisions adopted by the 11th BCP Congress and by the national party conference, the work and noble initiatives of the working collectives from the Gorna Oryakhovitsa industrial-agrarian complex are playing an important role. This complex belongs to the system of the "Bulgarian Sugar" state economic trust. The agricultural toilers, industrial workers and specialists of the complex with their joint efforts are contributing to increasing sugar production in our country. The efficient organization which has been established regarding the cultivation, storage and processing of sugar beets has created opportunities of obtaining no less than 420 kg of white sugar per decare this year and to assume a pledge that in 1979 they will obtain 500 kg per decare of the plots sown with sugar beets.

Assessing the great importance of this pledge whose implementation will contribute to a better use of all opportunities and factors in fulfilling and overfulfilling plans according to all indexes, the BCP Central Committee Secretariat expresses its high appreciation for the initiative of the workers collectives of the Gorna Oryakhovitsa industrial-agrarian complex which on the basis of introducing highly productive, new technological methods of production, on the basis of perfecting socialist labor organization and of most fully using the advantages of vertical integration, are pledging to obtain 500 kg of white sugar per decare in 1979.

This highly patriotic initiative is a qualitatively new factor in consolidating and intensifying the existing, organic links between sugar beet production, sugar processing and the joint labor of the workers and agricultural toilers for the implementation into practical life of the seventh 5-year period's slogan: "Effectiveness and Quality, Quality and Effectiveness!"

The pledges of the collectives of the industrial-agrarian complex on obtaining more sugar per unit of land are a practical embodiment of the decisions adopted by the 11th BCP Congress and by the national party conference on the most effective use of the basic factors of production in the agricultural sector and in the processing industry--the soil, the means of labor, the objects of labor, and manpower--in the purpose of obtaining optimal final results.

The BCP Central Committee Secretariat recommends to the BCP okrug committees in Veliko Turnovo, to the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, to the Central Committee of Agricultural and Food Industry Workers' Trade Union, as well as to the "Bulgarian Sugar" state econmic trust to render comprehensive assistance and support to the party organization of the workers collectives in creating the necessary prerequisites for a successful implementation and overfulfillment of the pledge assumed.

The BCP Central Committee Secretariat estimates that the pledge assumed by the Gorna Oryakhovitsa town industrial-agrarian complex collective represents a brilliant example and a solid basis for the implementation of a wide organizational and political work among working people for the expansion of a mass socialist competition in all industrial-agrarian and agrarian-industrial complexes, for the most complete uncovering of existing reserves and for insuring the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the 1979 plan and of the Seventh 5-Year Plan not only in the production of sugar beet and in sugar processing but also in all other branches of agriculture and food industry.

The BCP Central Committee Secretariat recommends that the mass information and propaganda media widely propagate and make popular the initiative of the Gorna Oryakhovitsa town industrial-agrarian complex, and systematically describe the basic phases in the work and struggle of the workers collectives in implementing this pledge, and report on the work of other agricultural organizations in this sector.

The BCP Central Committee Secretariat expresses its confidence that the party organizations and the workers collective of the Gorna Oryakhovitsa agro-industrial complex will honorably fulfill their pledge by producing 500 kg of sugar per decare and that their initiative will be widely supported by all communists, workers and specialists in the system of the national agrarian industrial complex for an even greater upsurge in our socialist agriculture.

ZHIVKOV, TODOROV WISH ALGERIA'S BOUMEDIENE SPEEDY RECOVERY

AU1115OOY Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 2 Dec 78 p 1 AU

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, and Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent the following telegram to Houari Boumediene, president of Algeria, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime ministerof the Democratic People's Republic of Algeria, wishing him most cordially and sincerely a prompt recovery and full recuperation:

We highly appreciate your contribution to the development of fruitful cooperation between the People's Repbulic of Bulgaria and the Algerian Democratic People's Republic, the telegram states. We express our confidence that this cooperation will continue to develope also in the future and that it will be intensified in the interests of both our peoples, in the interest of the common struggle against colonialism and imperialism, and for the consolidation of peace throughout the world.

MLADENOV BEGINS OFFICIAL TALKS IN ROME

AU1216107 Sofia BTA in English 1545 GMT 12 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Rome, 12 Dec, (BTA correspondent)--The minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria, Mr Petur Mladenov, who arrived in the Italian capital [words indistinct] began his official talks with the Italian minister of foreign affairs, Mr Arnaldo Forlani. Questions concerning bilateral questions and international problems will be discussed in the course of the talks. Tonight Mr Forlani gives an official dinner for his guest.

CSSR DELEGATION LED BY HAVLIN DEPARTS

AU1111407 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 11 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Josef Havlin, CPCZ Central Committee secretary, left our country today. He visited Bulgaria on the occasion of the Czechoslovak culture days. Together with him the members of the official CSSR delegation to the days of Czechoslovak culture in Bulgaria also left our country.

At Sofia Airport the guests were cordially seen off by Stoyan Mikhaylov, BCP Central Committee secretary; Lyudmila Zhivkova, chairman of the committee on culture; and Lyubomir Pavlov, head of the BCP Central Committee Arts and Culture Department. Jaroslav Hejna, CSSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Bulgaria, also attended.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO ROMANIA--A delegation of the State Committee on Standardization of the Council of Ministers visited the Socialist Republic of Romania on the occasion of signing a bilateral cooperation plan for 1979 with the State Inspectorate General for Quality of Production Control of Romania. The plan was signed by Ivan Gruev, chairman of the Council of Ministers State Committee on Standardization and by Gheorghe Costea, minister of the State Inspectorate General for Quality Control of Production. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 5 Dec 78 AU]

BENIN, ECUADOR ENVOYS ARRIVE--Guy Boukary-Mory, newly appointed ambassador of the Republic of Benin to Bulgaria, and Alfredo Donoso, newly appointed ambassador of the Republic of Ecuador to our country, arrived in our capital. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 5 Dec 78 AU]

DRAGOYCHEVA AT STUDENTS CELEBRATIONS--"Tsola Dragoycheva, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, met the students and teachers of the Krustyu Sarafov higher educational institute of dramatic art today. Comrade Tsola Dragoycheva delivered a moving address to the students, in which she greeted them on behalf of the party and government and spoke on the tasks which they are facing and on problems of higher education." On behalf of the students a telegram was sent to the BCP Central Committee containing pledges to accomplish the tasks set by Todor Zhivkov in his letter to the Komsomol. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0830 GMT 7 Dec 78 AU]

SOFIA UNIVERSITY CELEBRATION--A monument devoted to Kliment Okhridskiy, one of the founders of Bulgarian literature and education, as well as patron of the Sofia University, was unveiled in an official ceremony today. The monument is situated near Sofia University, which is celebrating its 90th anniversary. "A meeting organized on this occasion by the university and the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences in cooperation with the Sofia Municipal People's Council, was attended by Comrades Ognyan Doynov, Drazha Vulcheva, Georgi Yordanov, and by other party and state leaders." Academicians Dimitur Kosev and Vladimir Georgiev spoke, followed by Rector Blagovest Sendov, who unveiled the monument. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 7 Dec 78 AU]

RUDE PRAVO COMMENTS ON EXCHANGE OF PARTY CARDS

AU112103Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 Dec 78 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "Party Membership Is a Commitment"]

[Excerpts] In view of the fact that the validity of the party membership cards is drawing to its end, the CPCZ Central Committee decided at its 12th session to carry out the exchange of these cards in the course of next year.

The Central Committee resolution on the exchange of membership cards reaches the party bodies and organizations well ahead of time. Thus the party is able to prepare itself carefully and comprehensively for this important and significant political task. The resolution on the exchange of membership cards will undoubtedly influence the preparation and course of the January and February members' meetings, which will appraise the communists' share in bringing about the congress tasks and particularly determine the demanding and responsible procedure for further implementing the 15th CPCA Congress plans.

The communist party is proceeding to exchange membership cards at a time when the whole of society has achieved, under the party's leadership, many significant successes; when society is multiplying its efforts for the fulfillment of all tasks of the party's economic and social program, as set by the 15th congress; when the working people are actively expressing, by their everyday work and initiative their support for the party's policy and when the party's links with the people are further consolidating.

In accomplishing the congress program the CPCZ has again proved its inspiring, creative and organizational force. It is developing all its activities unwaveringly, on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian and socialist internationalism. It is a party that is politically, ideologically and organizationally united, united in action; it is a party that is firm and capable of successfully solving the tasks of the further development of socialism under substantially more demanding conditions; it is capable of unifying and leading the working people in the struggle for the all-round advance of society.

In the coming years it will also be necessary, in the interests of achieving the aims formulated by the 15th congress, to solve quite a few demanding tasks and complicated problems and to overcome a number of obstacles. Both the party and society must be prepared to successfully master all these tasks, and they must consistently implement the resolutions of the individual CPCZ Central Committee sessions which have worked out the congress line, particularly the 11th session held this March. That is why the Central Committee of our party attributes such extraordinary significance to the constant improvement of the party's quality, to the increased effectiveness of its work, to the consolidation of the ideological and action unity of party ranks and growth of the implementation ability of basic party organizations. In this effort for intensifying the effectiveness of the party's political, organizational and ideoeducational work the exchange of membership cards will play a significant role.

Naturally, the larger and more complicated the tasks we must solve, the higher the demands that will be placed on all communists. Thus it is the duty of all party organizations to ensure every member's full engagement and his active and conscious participation in the creation and realization of the party's policy as well as his high ideological maturity and moral qualities. The party organizations must systematically work with the people, charge the communists with specific tasks, check on their fulfillment and also strengthen the implementation capability of each basic organization.

The exchange of membership cards will provide opportunity for the party organizations and individual members to assess their work more deeply, to appraise justly and in a businesslike way every member's share in implementing party policy, and also to make use of the communists' experience, suggestions and initiative, which will lead to a yet more effective work of the entire party. The basic organizations and their committees will play a particularly significant role and have particular responsibility in insuring the tasks for the exchange of membership cards. The committee of basic party organizations will conduct individual interviews with all party members, and they will make sure that they are characterized by a businesslike, frankly critical and self-critical approach, by a communist responsibility and a mutual comradely exchange of opinions on the overcoming of shortcomings within the scope of the party organizations' activities. The interviews, which will be conducted exclusively by the committees of basic organizations, should yield concrete ideas for further improving work in the individual work places and for mastering the demanding tasks best. They should, they must contribute toward further raising the level of work of every party organization and every communist.

The interviews connected with the exchange of membership cards are not a screening in the sense they were after the crisis, when it was necessary to cleanse the party from rightwing opportunism and rid it of ideologically unstable members. The present party, united and firm in ideology, organization and action, consistently following in its activity Marxism-Leninism and the principles of proletarian and socialist internationalism, does not need a screening similar to that during the years after the crisis. No special commissions will be created, not even commissions consisting of members of the committees--as was already said, the individual interviews will be conducted exclusively by the committees of basic organizations. The main task is to evaluate the communists' personal share in the realization of the party's policy, to appraise the party members' devoted and enterprising work, to concentrate their experience and opinions, to charge them with specific tasks and to mobilize them for further work for the party and society. Simultaneously those comrades who are not giving the party all they can will realize during the interviews, with the comradely assistance of the collective of the party organization's committee, where and wherein they are lagging and what they can do to improve their activity. The exchange of membership cards will become the means for further comprehensively improving the quality of party work and for strengthening its leading role and consolidating its unity and ties with the people. Therein lies the main contents of this great political task, which we must responsibly ensure through the party, according to the resolution of the 12th session of the CPCZ Central Committee.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CPSL CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION

Economic Resolution Adopted

LD122318Y Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 12 Dec 78 LD

[Resolution adopted by the participants of the CPSL Central Committee session, which met in Bratislava on 11 and 12 December, on the state operational plan for the development of the national economy and on the directive for the preparation of the plan for the national economy in 1980--read by announcer]

[Text] The results achieved in the development of the national economy in the last 3 years have confirmed the correctness of the tasks aimed at a more dynamic economic development of the Slovak Socialist Republic.

During this period, further significant growth of material production accompanied with a parallel implementation of structural changes has been recorded in Slovakia. The social product recorded an average growth of about 5.4 percent annually, the volume of industrial production grew by 21.6 percent, the building industry by 21.5 percent, gross agricultural production by 6.9 percent, labor productivity in industry grew by 13.6 percent and in the building industry by 15 percent. The volume of exports to socialist countries grew by 19.3 percent and to nonsocialist countries by almost 30 percent. The development of the material production made it possible to improve the people's living standard and to strengthen the security of the people's life. In the 3 years of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, personal consumption rose by 13.2 percent and the population's social consumption increased generally by 18.6 percent. Average wages rose by 9.3 percent and in this period more than 137,000 apartments were commissioned.

Despite positive results achieved in the fulfillment of the tasks of the economic and social program, it has not been possible to uniformly fulfill some aims of the 5-year plan. The planned levels in the creation of the social product and national income have not been achieved. The conclusions of the 11th session of the CPCZ Central Committee and the March session of the CPSL Central Committee, which at these major meetings focused the attention of all communists on securing the conclusions of the 15th CPCZ congress and CPSL congress, and on solving existing problems and deficiencies, have not been consistently and comprehensively fulfilled in some places. It is therefore necessary to critically evaluate the fulfillment of these resolutions and to adopt concrete measures for their comprehensive implementation and more effective success in overcoming deficiencies and weaknesses in securing the planned tasks.

The 1979 plan and the directive for the preparation of the 1980 plan, in the interest of creating prerequisites for the realization of the economic and social development program laid down by the 15th CPCZ congress and the CPSL congress, is aimed at achieving a smooth progression of the development of the Slovak Socialist Republic economy and deepening the progressive structural changes in industry through a faster development of engineering and production within the framework of the development programs. In the building industry the plan aims at the further reduction of the volume of unfinished projects, faster construction of projects over Kcs2 million and centrally assessed projects, and it seeks to orient supplying capacities toward binding projects and places of concentrated development. In agriculture, the plan seeks to restore the proportionate character of the development of plant and animal production. In the interest of smooth economic development the plan anticipates consistent utilization of existing production capacities and all available possibilities.

The use of material resources is aimed at securing the personal consumption of the population in keeping with the conclusions of the party's social policy, strengthening export funds, and limiting ineffective and purposeless imports.

In 1979 we anticipate in Slovakia the growth of the social product by 5.6 percent and national income by 5.5 percent. Gross production will increase by 5.7 percent; of this engineering production will increase by 9.5 percent; gross agricultural production by 6.2 percent and the volume of building work by 7.1 percent.

In the interest of improving the efficiency and quality of the entire reproduction process, communists in the first place, must concentrate on actively implementing the line of the 15th CPCZ Congress and CPSL Congress and on applying the conclusions of the 11th session of the CPCZ Central Committee and March session of the CPSL Central Committee.

The fundamental objective of the 1979 plan is to create conditions for a further increase in the population's living standard. Emphasis here must be placed on increasing the social certainties of the working people.

In housing attention must be focused on the comprehensive character, quality and amenities of apartments. In work remuneration measures for raising wages on the basis of attained results must be implemented with greater consistency.

The rational utilization of all types of raw materials, materials, fuel and energy must be understood as a concrete and committed expression of a correct attitude to the implementation of the targets of the party's economic policy. It is imperative to achieve more pronounced results in the rationalization of the consumption of fuel and energy in production and their saving in the productive as well as in the nonproductive spheres. We must act in a most responsible manner to insure the fuel and energy requirements for the economy and population.

In 1979 and 1980 we will not tolerate an increase in the extent of investment and in accordance with this we will fully respect the justified needs of the economy by making investment construction more rational and efficient. In investment construction we will insist on a greater responsibility by state and economic bodies for the implementation of the needs of society.

Foreign trade results must be improved not only by a higher volume of exports and restricting imports but especially by a more efficient evaluation of our production on foreign markets. This will require conditions to be created for a quicker growth of the functional value of products, for better service, shorter delivery dates and a wider range of goods.

Faster progress must be made in the integration, cooperation and specialization with the CEMA countries, especially the Soviet Union, particularly in key sectors of the economy. We must apply the scientific and technical progress attained in our country and in other socialist countries better than we have in the past; this must be the fundamental condition for higher efficiency and production quality. The successful fulfillment of the 1979 plan demands that communists, leading state and economic officials, should competently insure the set targets and bear full responsibility for their implementation.

It is essential that the plan and its challenging sections should be brought to the attention of all work teams and that these teams should be ready to fulfill it at all levels.

Insuring the fulfillment of the 1979 state plan and the preparation of the 1980 plan demands a further increase in the activity of party bodies, organizations and individual communists. That is why in the course of the exchange of party cards emphasis must be placed on insuring that communists serve as an example, that they take their place at the helm of the struggle for social progress and the fulfillment of the demanding tasks of economic development in the current 5-year plan. In this connection concrete tasks must be set for every communist. The political-organizational work at all work places must be orientated toward raising the demands and initiative of every worker with a special view to solving challenging sections of the plan.

Comprehensive socialist pledges in production and in investment construction must be utilized to a wider extent. The interests of all of society must be applied more consistently and an uncompromising struggle must be waged against the violation.

Regional and district CPSL committees must adopt a more differentiated approach in guiding party organizations, in accordance with the standard of their work and attained results, and place greater demands on the application of the right of control. A superficial and general evaluation of results must not be tolerated; there must be a demand for personal responsibility in the fulfillment of planned targets and in an uncompromising and original approach to the conclusion of economic agreements and contracts. Party sanctions must be applied for every failure to respect the interests of the whole of society and for every violation of these interests. Party responsibility with regard to the violation of the initial, intermediate and final checks must be consolidated. Communists must be deployed more flexibly and in a more responsible manner wherever this is in the interests of fulfilling planned targets.

In the revolutionary trade union movement, the Socialist Union of Youth, the Slovak Scientific and Technical Society, the Union of Cooperative Farmers, in production and consumer cooperatives we must demand that these mass organizations should organize the initiative of the working people more effectively in the interest of the smooth fulfillment of economic tasks. The CPSL Central Committee is convinced that all communists and leading economic workers will correctly understand the resolutions of the 12th session of the CPCZ Central Committee and, in this spirit, take measures at all levels of the party, state and economic life as well as in mass organizations to mobilize the material resources and creative talents of the working people, which will guarantee the fulfillment of the objectives of the Sixth 5-Year Plan.

The CPSL Central Committee approves:

1. The report of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium on the major tasks of economic development for the Slovak Socialist Republic in 1979;

2. The report on the Presidium activities, the secretariat and commissions of the CPSL Central Committee since the session of the CPSL Central Committee on 22-23 March 1978;

3. The draft budget of the bodies and institutions of the CPSL for 1979.

The CPSL Central Committee notes:

1. The tasks of the CPSL Central Committee for implementing the resolution and the political-organizational measures of the CPCZ Central Committee for the exchange of party cards of the CPCZ in 1979.

2. The political-organizational measures for implementing the tasks of the 12th session of the CPCZ Central Committee and the December session of the CPSL Central Committee.

Session Ends

LD122216Y Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1739 GMT 12 Dec 78 LD

[Text] The session of the CPSL Central Committee ended in Bratislava today. On the final day of the deliberations a discussion was held dealing with the Presidium report on the main tasks of the development of the national economy for the Slovak Socialist Republic in 1979. The deliberations this morning were opened and chaired by Comrade Viliam Salgovic, member of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium.

The first contribution to the discussion was made by Comrade Ondrej Kulis, who pointed out the demanding tasks of the further development of engineering in Slovakia, essentially in securing the modernization of products.

The questions on the utilization of intensification agents in production processes were dealt with by Comrade Imrich Salaj. He underscored the need to better utilize the basic production funds for the raising of effectiveness and quality.

The next paper was delivered by Comrade Josef Kempny, member of the CPCZ Presidium, secretary of the CPCZ Centnal Committee and the head of the delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee. He stated that a significant contribution to the results achieved so far--results that were also justly noted at the 12th session of the party Central Committee--has also been made by the Slovak working people. On behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, he highly praised their selfless work as well as the great political-organizational activity of the CPSL Central Committee, the regional and district committees, and all primary party organizations in Slovakia. He stressed that the demanding character of the tasks for 1979 is attributed to the fact that the plan for 1979 aims at a more effective and proportionate economic development, under much more demanding conditions, and that it is focused on a more consistent overcoming of some negative tendencies. Comrade Kempny pointed out in this context the decisive tasks in foreign trade, engineering, investment development and other branches. The plan, just as in the previous years, anticipates a faster dynamism of the economic development of Slovakia within the framework of a united economy. Speaking about the exchange of party membership cards, Comrade Kempny underscored that this important political event must be fully utilized in order to mobilize the forces of the party, increase the effectiveness of the work of every primary organization and party body, strengthen the ideological and action unity of the party, and deepen the party's leading role in all spheres of our social life.

Comrade Jan Brondos pointed out in his contribution that the further growth of the creation of social resources in the East Slovak region depends above all on a better quality of management work. He also noted the need for allocating new production capacities in those areas that have potential sources of labor force.

Further on in the session Jan Janik, member of the CPSL Presidium, and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, chaired the session.

The production of farmers this year in the Dunajska Streda District was the subject of the speech by Comrade Alexander Nagy. Comrade Anna Janove dealt with the fulfillment to date of the targets of the 15th party congress in the health services of the Slovak capital. She stressed endeavors towards an all-round improvement of the quality of health care especially in new residential areas.

From the speech by Comrade Jozef Behuncik it emerged that the successful review of the activities of organizations and economic production units [PEU] in civil engineering in the past 3 years created a good starting point for the fulfillment of the tasks of the entire 5-year plan. When analyzing next year's plan he pointed to the need for a higher quality of management and organizational work in the entire process of investment construction.

Comrade Jan Janovic, proceeding from an analysis of the situation of agriculture and food industry in Slovakia, outlined the primary objectives for mobilizing resources and reserves in the interest of a dynamic development of the agricultural complex. In this context he drew attention in particular to the significance of the proportion of frequently replaceable imports from abroad.

Comrade Stefan Prerencei dealt with the question of improving the quality of control activity as an inseparable component of the Leninist style of work. He pointed to the direct relationship which existed between consistent checks and a responsible implementation of outlined tasks in all sectors of the economy.

The last speaker was Comrade Karol Martinka. He stressed that the criterion of the success of our work had to be the extent to which the advantages of the socialist system and economic potential was used. He further drew attention to long-term key designs of the plan, to the accelerated ultimate effect of investments, to a more efficient application of scientific and technical development and to curtailing the cost of social labor.

The concluding speech at the CPSL Central Committee session was made by Comrade Jozef Lenart. He stressed that the deliberations had completely confirmed the absolute validity of the resolutions of the 12th session of the CPCZ Central Committee session as well as of the concluding speech of Comrade Gustav Husak for Slovakia.

When talking about the principles of the Leninist style, Comrade Lenart focused attention on the method of critical strengthening party and state discipline and deepening communist ethics. He also stressed the importance of the development of work initiative and the socialist competition and pointed out the proven advantages of combined socialist pledges for achieving the best quality of final products. Comrade Jozef Lenart thanked members and candidate members of the CPSL Central Committee, functionaries and workers of party and state bodies, economic organizations and all working people for their good work this year and wished them many successes and strength for the fulfillment of the tasks of the fourth year of the Sixth 5-Year Plan. At the close of their 2-day deliberations, members of the CPSL Central Committee unanimously adopted a resolution.

JOINT SOVIET FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY HOLDS FINAL MEETING

LD120021Y Prague CTK in English 2104 GMT 11 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Prague, Dec 1, CETEKA--The Czechoslovak National Front Central Committee and the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Society held a meeting here tonight, in conclusion of the month of Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship. The meeting was attended by a delegation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, the government and the National Front, headed by party Central Committee Secretary Jindrich Polednik.

Jindrich Polednik stressed that the months of Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship culminate annual activities aimed at promoting Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship and cooperation. He said the space flight of Czechoslovakia's first cosmonaut Major Vladimir Remek proved the importance of Czechoslovakia's cooperation with the Soviet Union and had a great impact on the atmosphere of this year's month of friendship.

Referring to the efforts of the USSR and the other socialist states for a lasting peace, Jindrich Polednik said that the process of detente is not taking place automatically but in a political and ideological struggle against world reactionary forces, especially U.S. imperialism. He added that the recent session of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee brought a fresh convincing proof of the principled peace policy of the socialist states and its declaration shows that the socialist community is the most consistent in striving for a peaceful future for all people.

AGRICULTURE, FOOD MINISTER CITES DATA ON PRODUCTION SUCCESSES

ID122030Y Prague CTK in English 1500 GMT 12 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Prague, Dec 12, CETEKA--Czechoslovakia's gross agricultural production will exceed 80,000 million crowns for the first time this year. It will be 1.5 per cent higher than last year, Agriculture and Food Industry Minister Josef Nagr disclosed here today.

In spite of some tension in the feed supply situation, meat supplies to the market were 26,000 metric tonnes higher than last year, which translates into per capita annual consumption of 83.4 kilograms of meat.

Livestock figures and production were raised, loss of calves and piglets was reduced. For next year, a 1.5 per cent growth in livestock production is planned, purchases of cattle will be 5.5 per cent higher, of pigs 3 per cent higher than this year. Supplies to the domestic market will rise 6.5 per cent, exports by 3.5 per cent. The grain harvest this year was a record 10,940,000 metric tonnes, average hectare yields 4.09 tonnes.

Next year, grain production is to be 6.5 per cent higher--11,200,000 tonnes. There will be no substantial changes up to the end of the current five-year plan period (1976-1980) in the size of agricultural enterprises. Farmers cooperatives at present average 2,500 hectares.

DEPUTY MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON ECONOMIC EXPERIENCE

AU061730Y Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 5 Dec 78 p 5 AU

[F. Zdobina interview with Eng Leopold Blatak, deputy minister of industry of the Czech Socialist Republic: "Not Just a Sum of Indices; Experiences From the Experiment on Managing Effectiveness and Quality"--date and place of interview not given]

[Summary] Before becoming deputy minister of industry, Eng Blatek was general director of the economic production unit [PEU] industry of leather fancy goods in Hradec Kralove. Under his leadership, the PEU was fulfilling its tasks in all the basic indices and was among the prosperous PEUs.

Question: Your PEU started to test new ways of intensifying production in 1972 and was thus experienced in experimenting. This is why you willingly accepted the task to test the comprehensive economic experiment. They did not manifest the same understanding everywhere.

Answer: The entire staff of the PEU advocated the experiment, being aware of its necessity and vital significance. "The experiment could not yet demonstrate all its advantages but it already confirmed its viability and its advantages over the previous system of planned management and that is not negligible!

"The demands on leading workers markedly increased in the experimenting enterprises, which is natural because the experiment concerns the sphere of management. Changes in the thinking and activities of people do not, however, take place overnight and in the experimenting production organizations this is no different. People do not like to change their habits which were, if we are to be frank, more easy-going. We must not delay the problems of effectiveness and quality; this is a command, an imperative with which everybody must deal in an intensive manner, leading workers in particular.

"In spite of the progress our economy has achieved in this field, we are not where we should be. For instance, the performance of those enterprises, plants and PEUs that enthusiastically joined the Mlada Boleslav movement for the quality of all work some time ago is insufficient. This was, excuse the expression, some sort of a 'people's creativity' movement in the field of the struggle for quality and effectiveness. Now we are creating systems of controlling quality that are based on the directives of the federal government and guided by the tested Soviet systems of the same kind. And lo and behold, there are fewer commitments and declarations. This is because the time has come when not only words but, above all, deeds matter!

"I very attentively follow the discussions, speeches and articles connected with the economic experiment. But I have the feeling that some authors forget the substantive matter. They are paying attention to one index or another and are concerned with whether they will succeed in acquiring an additional fraction of a percentage to their cultural and social funds. The essence of the problem linked with the experiment and its verification is in my opinion somewhere else: In the realization that the experimenting organizations have enormous social responsibility and that their primary task is to serve social interests, which means testing the instruments of the experiment in order to show how to improve the working of the economic mechanism in the interest of society. The experimenting organizations perform the role of research workers whom society sent to the front line, every distortion of what the society has to know would be an antisocial act."

Question: Are not you afraid that some people will be angry because of your frank opinions?

Answer: I am not concerned with personal sentiments; what matters is social interest. "The 15th party congress defined quality and effectiveness as a strategic task and I am assessing how far we have gone in fulfilling it. For the time being I have to stress that we unfortunately have a delay in the implementation of the directive of the 15th CPCZ Congress."

Question: "When mentioning the delay you could have alluded to Comrade Ler, CSSR minister of finance, who is chairman of the government commission for questions of national economic management, which is the institution that prepared the experiment and that is following it."

Answer: "I am not concerned about that. I respect Minister L. Ler very much. He set out with unusual energy and truly communist enthusiasm to solve questions that are outside the sphere of his sector. In his office Comrade Ler would not have to do more than--and I apologize for this simplification--count korunas. Yet he is committed. He is working together with a broad aktiv to improve management, publishes, lectures and educates. I believe that it would serve the cause if people who are in the front line of the experiment had even more authority and rights connected with it. The experiment is, after all, a serious party and state task."

Question: Whoever follows the experiment must note that the activity of our theoretic front is relatively small, especially when compared with the role of Soviet economic science in solving questions of effectiveness and quality.

Answer: Management must be permanently enriched by the results of economic science if it is to be truly effective. This is why we call for greater activity of the theoretic front in the interest of the experiment.

Question: "Several times you have publicly pointed to the weak spots of the experiment when it insufficiently pursued higher interests. You also wrote that one must make sure when testing the experiment that each part not only fulfills the function it was assigned within the system but that it also is aware of the fundamental fact that the purpose of its existence is being a component of the higher system; that the purpose of its life is not a mechanical fulfillment of indices but a service to and respect for the higher entity... one can only agree with that. But there is a catch in it. The responsible workers sometimes claim that they cannot recognize well whether what is good for their plant, enterprise or PEU is equally good for society.

Answer: "I think that it will be appropriate to answer first in a general way, in the sense that it is more desirable than ever before to stress the interest in service to society through economic stimuli and a complex of criteria, on the basis of which the respective element of the system is evaluated. But to be honest: Even the best thought out and constructed economic instruments are not and cannot be perfect. They never work in precisely that direction we would like them to because they contain in themselves the contradiction between what is concrete and general, all the more the leading worker is obliged to decide in favor of the society's interests in every case. Where are these interests manifested? First of all in party documents: In the resolutions of the 15th congress, the CPCZ Central Committee and other party organs. Knowledge of party policy determines political attitudes and these attitudes are an inseparable part of the qualification of each leading worker."

Question: Could you be more specific and tell us how you implemented the system of social interest in the industry of fancy leather goods?

Answer: In Hradec Kralove the communists took the front line in the effort to bring about a correct hierachy of priorities. The so-called coordination consultations, in which chairmen of all party organizations of the PEU, enterprise directors, the general director with his staff and the trade union chairman took part, proved to be very useful. All reports at the coordination consultations had to be concrete and businesslike, so that no one could claim that he did not know what the social interest was.

Question: Now you are deputy minister of industry of the Czech Socialist Republic and see many things in a broader context.

Answer: "Naturally, above all, I have confirmed for myself the belief that the starting point and the goal of the experiment is to strengthen the role of the plan as the fundamental instrument of management. In the experiment the plan assumes a socially more forceful role--it ceases to be a mere sum of indices and the formulation of goals for a certain management level [as published] and the stipulation of means toward achieving them becomes more prominent in it.

"The experiment and its needs have even more markedly revealed some problems of management in the suprastate accounting [nadchozroscotna] sphere, for instance that degree of authority does not grow proportionately with the degree of responsibility as the ranks of management rise."

Question: This should be explained in a more detailed manner.

Answer: "Far too many people and institutions take part in decisionmaking and much time passes before the final decision is made. The time factor plays an increasingly important role in the economy, it is an important if not the most important index of the effectiveness of the activity of man, the collective and society."

Question: Now you have, to a certain degree, the opportunity to help correct what you criticized.

Answer: "I have been in the office for too short a time and it would be improper to give advice. With all my strength I support the idea of Minister Comrade Urban, who again specified the responsibility of his deputies and departments and exactly defined the degree of their authority. It will make the management from the ministry easier, more flexible and more adhering to concepts."

Question: What would you like to say in conclusion?

Answer: "We have quite a number of excellent leading workers who grasp the significance of the experiment and support its verification with all their strength. We need enthusiasts at all management levels, and it seems to me that their number is growing daily. Although they are people who are not afraid of difficulties, let us give them more support and encouragement!"

EFFECTIVE METHODS FOR MANAGEMENT ENCOURAGED

AU062130Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 Dec 78 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "Let's Raise Management to a Higher Level"]

[Excerpts] The line of the 15th CPCZ Congress calling for an improvement in effectiveness and the quality of all work and the use of intensive [intensivny] factors of economic growth was and continues to be a reliable path of our development. This line must be implemented far more painstakingly and consistently than was the case until now. This line is valid for both republics, which form an integrated part of a common economy. It is valid for all spheres of the national economy, for all state departments, for all economic-production units, enterprises, plants and workshops. And yet there are still places where they do not work in accordance with this line.

It is quite possible that some comrades do not fully realize that in economy it is results that count, and not subjective feelings. And some of the results are really an evidence against them. If they are still working in the old way, let us even say in a carefree manner, as they previously used to, and do not take into consideration the facts which surround them, and which, moreover, often have objective character, if--for local, group or other interests--they do not see the priority of the all-social interests, then they cannot expect that someone will praise them for such activity.

Some officials did not quite appreciate the importance of the 11th CPCZ Central Committee session which put such great emphasis on the sphere of management. To this very day some of them did not comprehend the meaning of the word precision and only use if rhetorically. They still did not profoundly analyze the state of affairs in their department, enterprise, in the sector for which they are fully responsible, and they did not draw the appropriate conclusions. Their attitude toward the solution of problems is inadequate, lacking creativity, initiative, innovative spirit and, above all, responsibility. The implementation for precise demand, as the party Central Committee demands, is the key to the solution of our problems, it is the path of the implementation of the congress' tasks. It is difficult to talk about precision only in general terms. Precision is associated with specific phenomena, specific conditions, specific activity and work. But to a certain extent we can generalize, nevertheless.

Precision is a general demand that arises from the great and new tasks and from the problems that we have to resolve, and this in proportion to the size, novelty and difficulty of these tasks and problems. In other words--it is necessary to find such a manner of work, be it in management, organization, in preproduction stages, technology, in the production process and in every sector, which would insure the fulfillment of tasks, which would react in time and effectively to changing conditions.

RUDE PRAVO CALLS FOR RAPID USE OF LATEST TECHNIQUES

AU062140Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 Dec 78 p 3 AU

[Svatopluk Smutny article: "Pondering Some Issues of Our Economy: Only That Which We Create For Ourselves:]

[Excerpts] Our economic cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries has been developing successfully. We are also interested in developing economic relations with the nonsocialist states. However, their markets for several years now have been plagued by an economic crisis, the prices of things we must import have been disproportionately rising, and the possibility of our products' sales has been declining correspondingly. Whether we want to or not, we must counter the consequences of the capitalist economic crisis much more energetically by using our domestic reserves and by creating further resources.

It will depend on the excellence of our common work to what extent our socialist hinterland can support us in these relations [with the capitalist countries]. Everything will depend on how we will be able to transform the last grain of all raw materials and materials with the minimum consumption of energy into top quality products and also on how quickly we will be able to use all the latest findings of science and research, the new techniques and most progressive technologies for a lasting qualitative rise in the standard of our production.

BRIEFS

COLLOQUIUM ON LABOR ORGANIZATION--More than 200 experts from the CSSR and guests from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Yugoslavia, the Netherlands and the FRG are attending the 12th coloquium on scientific organization of labor which has begun in Strebske Pleso. They will discuss the prospects of the trends of development of scientific organization of labor with the emphasis on new ways and forms of mobilizing existing manpower reserves. [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Dec 78 p 2 AU]

VIKTOVICE IRONWORKS FIGURES--The Klement Gottwald iron and engineering works of Viktovice employ at present a total of 45,000 workers, technicians and other employees in 11 plants with 70 departments. The enterprise exports its products to more than 60 countries around the world. [Prague PRACE in Czech 4 Dec 78 p 4 AU]

COLOMBIAN, TUNISIAN AMBASSADORS--Premier Lubomir Strougal has received the new ambassador of the Republic of Colombia, (Guillermo Eastman Mejia), in connection with the commencement of his tour of duty. The Czechoslovak premier also received the new Tunisian ambassador, Ridha Klibil. [Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 12 Dec 78 LD]

PEOPLE'S CHAMBER PRESIDIUM TO CONVENE 15 DEC

AU121345Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Dec 78 p 1 AU

[Excerpt] The Presidium of the People's Chamber has convened the 8th session of the GDR People's Chamber at 1000 on 15 December 1978 in Berlin.

Proposed for the agenda were the deliberation on the laws for the 1979 national economic plan and budget, as well as on the laws concerning the consular treaty between the GDR and socialist Ethiopia, the GDR and the People's Republic of Benin, the GDR and the Republic of the Cape Verde Islands and between the GDR and the Syrian Arab Republic.

AXEN LEADS DELEGATION TO SOFIA THEORETICAL CONFERENCE

LD121546Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1429 GMT 12 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Sofia--An international theoretical conference on the theme: Construction of Socialism and Communism and World Progress began in Sofia today. The conference, which is organized by the BCP Central Committee and the journal PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM, is being attended by delegations from 73 communist and workers parties. The delegation of the SED Central Committee is headed by Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee.

VERNER, USSR'S MEDNIKOV AGREE ON MILITARY COOPERATION

LD121216Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1023 GMT 12 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--The National People's Army (NVA) of the GDR and the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany will further intensify their cooperation during the 1978-79 training year. This was agreed in Berlin today by Admiral Waldemar Verner, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the NVA Political Main Administration, and Col Gen Ivan Mednikov, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Administration of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany.

The agreement provides for exchange of experience, comparisons of military performance and cultural and sports events.

TISCH, HOFFMANN SIGN ACCORD ON DEFENSE EDUCATION

LD121802Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1531 GMT 12 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--FDGB Chairman Harry Tisch and Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, GDR defense minister, signed a new agreement on cooperation in the socialist defense education of the working class and all GDR working people. Implementing the decisions of the Ninth SED Congress (1976) the agreement between the FDGB Executive and the GDR Defense Ministry describes education for a high level of defense preparedness and the further strengthening of the GDR's defense capacity as their common concern.

In a conversation after signing the document, FDGB and Defense Ministry representatives said it was an important task to help implement the declaration of the Moscow meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee, which was devoted to peace and security.

JOINT FRENCH GOVERNMENTAL COMMISSION MEETS

LD122352Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1102 GMT 12 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Paris--The GDR-French joint government commission held its fourth meeting in Paris on Monday and Tuesday. The commission met on the basis of the existing bilateral government agreement on scientific, scientific-technical and industrial cooperation. The GDR delegation was headed by Dr Gerhard Beil, state secretary and first deputy minister of foreign trade, and the French delegation was headed by Michel Freyche, counsellor in the Ministry of Economy.

The heads of the delegations signed a work program and protocol on the development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the GDR and France for 1979 and 1980. The program and protocol coordinated and established the guidelines for the work of the joint commission's working groups for machine tool and automobile construction, the chemical industry, mechanical engineering, metallurgy and electrical engineering and electronics.

It was agreed to give priority to the development of trade and scientific-technical cooperation in the fields of machine construction, commercial vehicles, chemistry, and electrical engineering and electronics. Over the next few years the GDR will in particular export machines, metallurgical and chemical products, machine tools, printing and plastic manufacturing machinery and other industrial products to France.

After the completion of the plant, which will manufacture synchronized driveshafts for automobiles and which is now being built in the GDR, the GDR beginning in 1981 will export driveshafts for 300,000 private cars each year to the Citroen/Chrysler Company. Over the next few years French companies will be increasingly involved in the realization of investment projects in GDR industry on an off-set basis.

During his visit to France, State Secretary Dr Gerhard Beil had talks with Jean-Francois Deniau, French minister of foreign trade, and Rene Monory, the minister of economy, on basic questions of development and future prospects for economic cooperation between the GDR and France.

Both sides stressed that in the past few months good conditions have been created for doubling the trade between the two countries by 1980 and for considerably expanding industrial cooperation. Erich Reim, member of the GDR delegation and state secretary in the Ministry for General Engineering, Agricultural Machinery and Vehicle Building, and Horst Weihs, deputy minister for chemical industry, had talks with Jean Pierre Prouteau, secretary of state for industry, and leading persons in France's automobile construction and chemical industries in order to create the required preconditions for achieving industrial cooperation, particularly in the fields of machine tool building, commercial vehicle construction and the chemical industry. The talks were also attended by Dr Guenter Buehring, GDR minister plenipotentiary to France.

During negotiations between the head of the GDR delegation, state secretary Dr Gerhard Beil, and the presidents and chairmen of the Creusot-Loire, Rhone-Poulenc, Citroen and Thomson companies, it was unanimously agreed that economic relations between the GDR and France have developed successfully to the benefit of both countries since the signing of the Helsinki Final Act and that stable trade relations have been formed. Both in these talks and during the negotiations within the framework of the fourth meeting of the joint government commission emphasis was placed on the joint efforts to continue the development achieved in 1978 on a long-term basis. It was agreed to discuss and determine in 1979 the main areas of economic cooperation between the GDR and France for the coming years.

BEIL NOTES FRENCH INTEREST IN DEVELOPING ECONOMIC TIES

LD122356Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1102 GMT 12 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Paris, (ADN correspondent)--GDR State Secretary Gerhard Beil gave a press briefing in Paris on Tuesday on the results of the fourth meeting of the GDR-French joint government commission. In reply to questions asked by French journalists he said that his French partners at all their meetings had expressed an interest in a dynamic and above-average development of economic relations. Dr Beil emphasized that in the documents signed both sides had undertaken to seek the removal of existing trade obstacles.

DPA: EMIGRATION RATE OF GERMAN ETHNICS FROM USSR DROPS

LD121338Y Hamburg DPA in German 1151 GMT 12 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Moscow--The number of people of German origin leaving the Soviet Union has decreased. In November, only 500 were able to leave the country, compared with 700 in October. These figures were announced by the German Embassy in Moscow today. For the year as a whole, about 8,000 people of German origin will have left the Soviet Union. In 1977 the figure was 9,100, and in the record year of 1976 it was as many as 9,626.

It is German diplomats' view that there are no indications that Soviet authorities are concerned with curbing the number of emigrants. It was simply pointed out that there could not always be an upward trend. It is stressed that correspondence with those people of German origin in the Soviet Union continues to be intensive.

CUBAN EMBASSY HOSTS RECEPTION ON ARMY DAY

AU071620Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Dec 78 p 2 AU

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On the occasion of the 22d anniversary of the Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces the military, air force and navy attache of the Embassy of the Republic of Cuba in the GDR, Navy Capt Otto Petersen Lynn, gave a cocktail party in Berlin on 5 December. It was attended by Lt Gen Wolfgang Reinhold, GDR deputy minister of national defense; Col Gen Dmitriy Grinkevich, chief of staff of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany; and by other generals and officers of the National People's Army, including Maj Gen Karl-Heinz Drews, city commander of the GDR capital, and of the Soviet Army. Also present were the chiefs of the diplomatic missions accredited in the GDR, including Nicolas Rodriguez, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Cuba, as well as military attaches.

MEETING ON DISSEMINATION OF SOVIET LITERATURE IN GDR HELD

AU071927Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Dec 78 p 2 AU

[Summary] On 5 December, a friendship meeting was held at the USSR Embassy in Berlin, attended by employees of GDR publishing houses, book shops, libraries and the GDR newspaper distribution agency, which had substantially contributed to the dissemination of Soviet literature and periodicals in the GDR in honor of the 61st anniversary of the Great October Revolution.

The meeting was attended by SED Central Committee Politburo members, Kurt Hager, Central Committee secretary, and Erich Mueckenberger, as well as by Ursula Ragwitz, department head of the SED Central Committee. Speakers at the event included Soviet Ambassador Petr Abrasimov, who said that Soviet citizens were preparing to celebrate the 30th anniversary of the GDR together with the GDR working people, and that this year alone as many as 155 books by GDR authors were published in the USSR, for a total of 7 million copies.

REPORTAGE ON CONCLUSION OF WEINHOLD TRIAL

Remains Free

AU061700Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2-3 Dec 78 p 2 AU

[ADN dispatch from Hagen: "Double Killer Weinhold Remains at Large in the FRG"]

[Text] On Friday the Hagen (FRG) court of assizes sentenced terrorist Weinhold to 5 1/2 years of imprisonment for "manslaughter of two persons and armed theft in 3 cases." The Hagen judges fell short of the sentence of 7 1/2 years with which the FRG state prosecutors office had already reduced its first proposal for 10 1/2 years in the first trial in Essen, which ended with a scandalous acquittal. Despite his sentencing, Weinhold even now remains at large in the FRG because the court rejected a proposal for his arrest.

Weinhold who had shot the 2 GDR border soldiers Klaus-Peter Seidel and Juergen Lange insidiously during a forced border breakthrough had been placed under a warrant by the GDR criminal investigation authorities. Applications for his extradition with extensive evidence have been repeatedly rejected by the FRG judicial authorities disregarding international legal norms.

FRG Attitude Assailed

AU071929Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Dec 78 p 2 AU

[Commentary by A.Z.: "Double Murderer and Terrorist Continues To Be at Large in the FRG"]

[Text] Terrorist Weinhold, who in 1975 treacherously and with premeditation murdered two soldiers of our border troops continues to be at large in the FRG. The young GDR citizens Klaus-Peter Seidel and Juergen Lange, who were performing their responsible duty for the protection of our socialist fatherland, were torn from their families. But there has not even been a warrant of arrest issued for their murderer after the new trial.

The Hagen trial has touched off deep indignation among GDR citizens as well as in international public because of the unbelievably low punishment of merely 5 1/2 years imprisonment. Here is what happened before this sentence: The judges in Hagen went even below the 7 1/2 years of imprisonment demanded by the prosecution. But even this demand was far below that made by the prosecution at the first trial in Essen, which was 10 1/2 years.

Protest and indignation focused, however, mainly on the fact that the Bonn judicial authorities and revanchist FRG forces that are obviously behind them flatly rejected the most natural and most important demand: To extradite Weinhold to the country where he committed his crimes, to the GDR.

Let us think back: The first trial in Essen ended with a scandalous acquittal, which caused exultation not only among neofascists but among all revanchists in the FRG. But the wave of public protest in many countries prevented the silent shelving of the Weinhold case. It enforced the new trial in Hagen. However, this second trial proved to be nothing but another rescue operation for double murderer Weinhold. This happened although the GDR had presented complete proof of Weinhold's being guilty of the murders, and although even several FRG ballistics and medical experts in court confirmed the absolute soundness of this evidence. Obviously revanchist forces massively influenced the court. Also the "Salzgitter center," which is notorious because of its constant diversion attempts against the GDR, gave Weinhold the benefit of its protection.

The trial of double murderer Weinhold proves once more: The FRG authorities are employing two different yardsticks in dealing with terrorists. This has already been experienced by several countries. On the one hand, Bonn demands from other states the extradition of terrorists to the FRG. On the other hand, the extradition of murderers and terrorists to other countries is being refused. The Weinhold case constitutes another link in the chain of these violations of international judicature and law. The demand for the extradition of the double murderer Weinhold to the GDR remains on the agenda.

TWO WEST BERLINERS SENTENCED FOR TRANSIT MISUSE

AU071629Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Dec 78 p 2 AU

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On 5 December 1978 the Gera Bezirk court sentenced FRG citizens Wolfgang Hoyler and Ingo Harder to 6 years and 4 years and 8 months imprisonment respectively, for crimes committed in accordance with paragraph 105 of the penal code under misuse of the transit agreement.

As couriers and smuggler-drivers [schleuserfahrer] they were both actively participating in continuous crimes of the criminal Dawid gang. Through the middlemen of the gang, Peter Stallmach, whose record shows a number of previous convictions, the two agents were systematically assigned for so-called test runs on GDR transit routes. For their crimes organized in gang style, they used motor vehicles of identical make, color and license plates that were partly faked. The corresponding car papers were obtained by the gang through corrupt channels from the Munich Technical Control Association (TUEV) [technischer ueberwachungsverein]. Hoyler recruited disabled FRG citizens as agents for the gang, in order to camouflage crimes with their aid, and to decieve GDR security organs. The two "Opel Record C" cars used by the two defendants in their crime, and faked license plates M-PR 3483 were impounded.

BRIEFS

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY FOR AFRICA--"The GDR has thus far delivered more than 7,000 trucks of the W-50 type to socialist Ethiopia and to the People's Republics of Angola and Mozambique." "In addition to the trucks, tractors of the ZT-300 type and E1512 combined harvesters with special equipment for the harvesting of wet rice, plows, motorcycles and other products have well stood the test of African conditions. The employment of this technical equipment is closely linked with building and expanding workshops, servicing customers and training native experts in both GDR enterprises and in special training centers in Africa." [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 Dec 78 p 2 AU]

MARJAI ENDS MOSCOW TALKS, RETURNS TO BUDAPEST

LD122252Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 12 Dec 78 LD

[Text] The discussions of the chairmen of the Hungarian-Soviet economic and scientific-technical mixed commission have ended in Moscow. Jozsef Marjai and Konstantin Katushev, chairman of the Hungarian and Soviet sections respectively, discussed joint tasks in specialization and production cooperation. They also coordinated the tasks aimed to render Hungarian-Soviet economic cooperation more effective. Jozsef Marjai arrived home today.

RALLY MARKING CAMBODIAN NATIONAL UNITY FRONT REPORTED

LD082040Y Budapest MTI in English 1753 GMT 8 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, December 8, MTI--From the Hanoi correspondent of MTI: In one of the liberated areas of Cambodia a grand rally took place, honouring the National Unity Front of Cambodia on occasion of its formation. According to information by the S.P.K. News Agency of the front, in the Presidium of the festive rally there appeared the member of the N.U.F.C. Central Committee, with C.C. President Heng Samrin at their head.

Heng Samrin, in his inauguration address read the full working of the N.U.F.C. proclamation which contains the revolutionary goals of the people of Cambodia: To overthrow the reactionary Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique to build up a peaceful, independent, democratic, neutral and non-committed Cambodia which strides towards socialism.

In a solemn ceremony at the rally, the Central Committee passed the front banner into the hands of the revolutionary army, with the commission to meet its obligation in the fight against the enemy and, pooling forces with the people, to put an end to the reign of the reactionary Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique.

FORMER PRC DEFENSE MINISTER WHO CRITICIZED MAO 'REHABILITATED'

LD121320Y Budapest MTI in English 1030 GMT 12 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, December 12, MTI--MTI's Peking correspondent Bela Elias reports: As the Chinese party leadership discussed [words indistinct] of the rehabilitation of Marshal Peng Te-Huai, former minister of defence, an unknown participant of Peking's poster campaign stuck on the "democratic wall" the text of the letter Peng Te-Huai wrote to Mao Tse-tung in July 1959. One can (?also) read from the wall the notes of the Red Guard unit which illegally arrested and questioned Peng Te-Huai at the time.

As it is known, the texts of Peng Te-Huai's letter has never been made public in China, just as the charges were kept secret which provided a ground for declaring the prestigious Chinese military leader and politician a "rightwing opportunist deviationist and anti-party element".

In his letter Peng Te-Huai gave a detailed [word indistinct] and criticism of Mao Tse-tung's policy of the Great Leap and the communization of the Chinese village. He wrote among other things that the Great Leap and the impetuous setting up of the people's communes practically ended in failure. It broke the normal balance of China's development and caused grave economic, political and social damages.

Peng Te-Huai thought the principal cause of the mistakes was the fact that Chinese party leadership turned away from reality and adopted instead of Marxism-Leninism the theory of extreme leftism and petit-bourgeois fanaticism. Stressing the pseudo leftist theory and policy and conscious violation of economic laws produced catastrophic consequences and turned the masses against the party and the party leadership.

[Words indistinct] of evidence attached to the letter on the wall reveals that Mao Tse-tung interpreted Peng Te-Huai's observations as an attack against his own person. Indirectly, the Chinese party leadership already announced Peng Te-Hui's posthumous rehabilitation. They did not, however, (?answer) the logical question how Mao Tse-tung's position is to be assessed if Peng Te-Huai was right on the question of the Great Leap and the communization of the village.

MTI: WALLPOSTER APPEALS TO CARTER TO RESTORE PRC HUMAN RIGHTS

LD111850Y Budpaest MTI in English 1054 GMT 11 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, December 11 (MTI)--MTI's correspondent Bela Elias reports from Peking:

Taking courage from the Chinese leadership not only announcing but also pursuing eagerly the policy of opening towards the advanced capitalist countries, a "citizen" of Peking, unwilling to name himself, called upon U.S. President Carter in an open letter published on Tatsepao to restore the "human rights" in China. The author of the open letter points out that China is a country where "in the name of the proletariat, oppressing measures are taken against any citizen who entertains views different from the official line." Such citizens are labelled as "counterrevolutionaries". They are arrested, imprisoned, exiled or even executed. It can happen to any Chinese citizen that "he is exposed to cruel denigration and oppression during political campaigns he has actually nothing to do with." The open letter addressed to the U.S. President has aroused fierce debates among the opponents of the Peking Tatsepao campaign. Some described its author "as a hanger-on of American imperialism", others demanded that "he get out from China and seek 'human rights' and 'democracy' in the imperialist United States". Some tried to wind up the debate by simply tearing off the delicate Tatsupao from Peking's "democratic wall", while others, in response, stuck on again the previously copied text of the "open letter".

BRIEFS

AID TO VIETNAM--Budapest, December 12 (MTI)--A special aircraft of the Hungarian airlines Malev delivered on Tuesday the aid provided for Vietnam by the Hungarian solidarity committee. The 12-ton supply consisting mostly of foodstuffs was paid for by the contributions of the Hungarian solidarity committee's member organizations as well as by offers of individuals. The aid, declaring the solidarity of Hungarian political and social organizations and of workers, is designed to help combat the damage caused by the flood this year and the difficulties resulting from the agressive politics of the Chinese and Phnom Penh leaders. At Hanoi's international airport Lajos Karsai, ambassador in Hanoi of Hungarian People's Republic, presented the aid to Tran Duy Hung, member of the board of Vietnam's solidarity and friendship committee. Tran Duy Hung expressed sincere thanks and gratitude for the new manifestation of the Hungarian people's solidarity. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1723 GMT 12 Dec 78 LD]

LE FIGARO DISCUSSES POLAND'S WARSAW PACT STANCE

ID121605Y Paris LE FIGARO in French 11 Dec 78 p 3 ID

[Bernard Margueritte Warsaw dispatch: "Poland Torn Between the USSR and Romania"]

[Text] The meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee which took place in Moscow at the end of November, and the meeting of the defense ministers of the socialist camp countries which took place last week have aroused a certain feeling of uneasiness in Poland. Romania's attitude has largely contributed to this.

A Warsaw personality explained the problem to us as follows: "We want to make our voice heard and pursue a policy of dialog with the Soviet Union without shrinking from confrontations on certain points whenever necessary, but we want to do this in a flexible and discreet manner and discuss our problems inside the camp. Romania's noisy and provocative attitude embarasses us. Obviously we cannot express our solidarity with it. On the contrary, it has forced us to follow Moscow's lead much more closely than we would like."

In fact, since the Moscow conference and the Romanian row Poland has found itself in a difficult situation. Is it still possible to pursue a policy of subtle and discreet differentiation toward the Kremlin when this could be interpreted as support for Mr Ceausescu?

To make it quite clear that, irrespective of any differences of opinion with Moscow in various spheres, the Warsaw leaders remain fundamentally in solidarity with it, the Politburo has published a communique which states that "Poland will firmly oppose any action which would weaken the cohesion and defense potential of the (Warsaw) Pact, in the belief that any such action would be directed against the vital interests of all member-states and their people."

This undisguised condemnation of the Romanian attitude certainly stems from the Polish leaders' profound beliefs, but it is also a result of Warsaw's concern to do nothing that could provide the Kremlin with a pretext for revising its German policy in the direction of an eventual reunification which the Poles fear.

However, to clearly show that their attitude is not unconditional but remains marked by a certain diplomatic flexibility, the Warsaw leaders published a few days later a dispatch by the official Polish press agency reporting a speech by Mr Ceausescu on the 60th anniversary of Romania's independence.

The tone of the dispatch, its very length and the commentary's friendly neutrality and references to Socialist Romania's achievements clearly showed that, after giving assurances, the Polish authorities wanted to demonstrate that they were nonetheless not prepared to alter their policy of "unity in diversity."

A More Effective Distribution of the Burden

What is more, several Warsaw personalities have assured us that Poland will not have to increase its 1979 military budget as a result of the Moscow conference. In the country's present difficult situation--according to some Polish sources, interest charges on the deficit incurred in trade exchanges with Western countries will reach 80 percent [as published] in 1979--it is difficult to imagine how it could be otherwise.

"After all," one of our interlocutors told us, "it was not decided in Moscow to increase military budgets. [paragraph continues]

"It was decided to distribute various tasks among member-states more effectively." And our interlocutor added: "For many years Romania's and Hungary's military burden has been light and, since 1968, this has also applied to Czechoslovakia. The Soviets have had enough of this. Furthermore, they must also consider their public opinion, which has formed the impression that Moscow has to foot the bill to enable the fraternal countries to enjoy a standard of living much higher than that of the Soviet Union."

Be that as it may, it appears from Polish explanations that the Kremlin's efforts to reassert its control and hold over the "fraternal countries" are becoming increasingly ineffective, despite some prestige successes which have, however, proved short-lived and difficult to achieve. The times when the Moscow leaders could act without paying any attention to their allies' policies and interests are certainly over.

WARSAW COMMENTATOR VIEWS FUTURE OF IRAN, SHAH

ID121504Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 12 Dec 78 ID

[Jacek Kalabinski commentary]

[Text] What had been most feared did not happen: Neither on Sunday nor on Monday, when more than 1 million people demonstrated on the streets of Tehran, did the Iranian Army open fire, and there was no bloody confrontation.

On the one hand, this proves the reasonable attitude of the military government, which correctly assessed that the mere appearance of uniformed security forces could provoke a reaction from the demonstrators. On the other hand, it shows the extent to which the religious leaders dominate the masses. On Sunday, only religious slogans were chanted. On Monday, although there were shouts of "death to the shah" and "we want an Islamic republic," the demonstrators did not go any further; there was no arson, no plundering, nor any attempts to attack the imperial palace.

The end of the mourning days of Moharram, the Shi'ite remembrance day, however, does not mean an end to political confrontation in Iran. At present, they key to the future is in the hands of the shah and his military assistants.

The monarch can opt to maintain the present military government, or bring to light and punish those associated with corruption, which has increased during recent years. But both the religious leaders and the leftwing forces believe that these measures are not adequate. Indeed, they have the means to wage further struggle: By strikes, which would reduce the export of oil, paralyze the economy and result in the escape of capital; and by the organization of demonstrations and outrages, which would force qualified foreign personnel to leave Iran.

The shah could also decide to replace the present military cabinet with a compromise government, which would include some leaders of the opposition; such as, for example, the former prime minister, 'Ali Amini. Such a government could undertake to attempt a transformation of Iran into a constitutional monarchy. However, the point is whether or not the ruling military government would consent to this.

Last week, President Carter, after hearing the report of a special mission of experts which had been sent to Tehran, said that in his opinion the shah had a 50 percent chance of remaining on the throne. The shah could increase his chances by showing (?full) political initiative in the coming days. But an error would mean the end of the monarchy in its present form.

MORE ON VISIT OF ETHIOPIA'S MENGISTU

Friendship, Cooperation Declaration Signed

LD122303Y Warsaw PAP in English 2114 GMT 12 Dec 78 LD

["Declaration of Friendship and Cooperation Between the Polish People's Republic and Socialist Ethiopia"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 12 Dec, PAP--The Polish-Ethiopian declaration signed in Warsaw today emphasizes at the outset that both sides are convinced that the non-aligned movement plays an important role in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, apartheid and racism and in promoting international peace, security and cooperation among nations.

The declaration emphasizes the sides' view that the organization of African unity plays an important role in the decolonization of the African Continent, and in consolidating national independence, territorial integrity, in promoting cooperation among African states and in advancing international peace and security.

The two sides express in the declaration the determination to develop relations of friendship and deepen mutually beneficial cooperation in all fields of common interest, based on the principles of sovereign equality, territorial integrity, inviolability of state frontiers and non-interference in international affairs.

Both parties shall act for deepening further the progress of international detente and its universal application through the active participation of all states.

Both parties express their determination to actively participate in the restructuring of the world's economic relations on just, equitable and democratic principles, in the establishment of the new international economic order, without discrimination and exploitation, with the ensurance of the sovereign rights of all states to their natural resources.

Both parties shall continue their active support to the United Nations in its efforts to solve the major international problems of the contemporary world based on the principles of the United Nations Charter.

Both parties declare that in their relations they shall strive for holding periodic consultations on issues of direct interest and of mutual concern to their countries, promoting intergovernmental contacts and the exchange of delegations at various levels, expanding mutually beneficial trade exchanges and economic cooperation, especially in the fields of agriculture, industry, including that of textile and leather, and deepening cooperation in the sphere of science and culture including scholarships and personnel training.

Mengistu Concludes Visit

LD130722Y Warsaw PAP in English 0525 GMT 13 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 12 Dec, PAP--Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Commander-in-Chief of the revolutionary army of the socialist Ethiopia Mengistu Haile Mariam, who arrived to Warsaw at the invitation of Polish supreme authorities, ended his official visit of friendship here today.

On the same day, the Polish-Ethiopian plenary talks chaired by Henryk Jablonski and Mengistu Haile Mariam came to an end. The talks were attended on the Polish side by Edward Babiuch, Mieczyslaw Jagielski and Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek, and on the Ethiopian side by the personalities accompanying the Ethiopian leader. H. Jablonski and Mengistu Haile Mariam put their signatures under the declaration of friendship and cooperation between the Polish People's Republic and the socialist Ethiopia.

Henryk Jablonski expressed deep satisfaction over the course of the meetings. The weighty document signed at the end of the talks determines the role of both countries in solving the key issues of contemporaneity. Its implementation will serve further development of Polish-Ethiopian cooperation.

Mengistu Haile Mariam expressed the conviction that the results of the visit would contribute to further and fast expansion of mutual cooperation as well as to the tightening of friendship between the two nations. The speaker expressed his belief that a new chapter in relations between both countries was initiated.

Next, other Polish-Ethiopian documents were signed. Mieczyslaw Jagielski and Gesese Wolde Kidan signed a protocol of the talks concerning development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation, and Emil Wojtaszek and Feleke Gedle-Giorgis signed an agreement on cultural cooperation.

In the evening Mengistu Haile Mariam left Poland. At Warsaw's Okecie Airport, bedecked with national flags of both countries, Mengistu Haile Mariam was seen off by Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz.

PAP CORRECTS COMMUNIQUE ON JABLONSKI VISIT TO ANGOLA

AU131103Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8 Dec 78 p 2 AU

["PAP Correction"]

[Text] Because of a bad telephone connection between Warsaw and Luanda an error crept into the Polish-Angolan communique published by the press on 6 December. During the visit by the chairman of the State Council in Angola an agreement was signed on cooperation in construction and not on metallurgical cooperation as we erroneously reported.

PARTY ANNIVERSARIES CELEBRATED, MEETINGS HELD

LD131022Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0001 GMT 13 Dec 78 LD

[Text] The 60th anniversary of the Communist Party of Poland and the 30th anniversary of the founding of the PZPR are being celebrated throughout the country. Solemn meetings among executives of party voivodship committees and veterans of the workers movements are being held. These meetings have been attended by representatives of the PZPR central authorities: in Bydgoszcz, by Stefan Olszowski; in Krakow, by Kazimierz Barcikowski, in Opole, by Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk, and in Ciechanow, by Jozef Pinkowski.

BRIEFS

CULTURAL COOPERATION WITH ITALY--Wieslaw Bek, first vice minister of culture and arts, met with Dario Antoniozzi, minister of cultural assets, environment and scientific research of the Republic of Italy, who is visiting Poland. Views were exchanged on the possibilities for further developing and enriching the cultural cooperation between Poland and Italy. Italian Ambassador Marco Favale was present. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 5 Dec 78 p 4 AU]

SCINTEIA COMMENTS ON 'UNITY IN DIVERSITY' IN SOCIALISM

LD122220Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1907 GMT 12 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Bucharest, 12 Dec, AGERPRES--The socialist countries have the lofty responsibility of giving an example of new-type international relations--the leading Bucharest newspaper SCINTEIA points out in an extensive commentary published on December 12. In an irreducible opposition to the traits of the relations imposed by imperialism, based on inequality, domination, oppression and spoliation of the weakest by the strongest, through acts of dictate, of force and immixture--the newspaper writes--the socialist countries are called to strongly assert a new type of international relations firmly grounded on principles of full equality, mutual regard and comradely mutual assistance, which should secure their free and sovereign development, the full affirmation of each and every nation both internally and internationally.

The same as on an internal plane, the socialist relations must secure equality among people, on an international one to own [as received] they presuppose full equality among nations, the same as on an internal plane socialism eliminates any form of restriction as to man and secures full individual freedom, so the international socialist relations abolish every inequality inter-state relations, establishes mutual respect for national independence and sovereignty, the same as on an internal plane the socialist relations mean comradely mutual assistance among people for their common progress, on an international plane they mean development of collaboration in the spirit of each people that embarked on the road of socialism, the same as on an internal plane socialism has to provide conditions for the full assertion of each man's personality, so the relations on an international plane have to secure the full assertion of each nation, the unhampered use of its material and human potential. [sentence as received]

Certainly, the crystallization of such relations, which is to be considered as a completely new question, without precedent in the history must have as a starting point the wide diversity of conditions in which the new system is being built. It is an objective reality that the socialist countries do not have an equal development level, that they started from various levels. Besides the distinctions as to the economic and social development level, the socialist countries differ from one another as regards their size and potential as well as their historical traditions and the national specific peculiarities.

SCINTEIA further writes: No doubt, the special level attained by the productive forces in various countries, such as the existence of the other peculiar conditions of each and everyone separately, generate a broad diversity of concrete forms of building the new social system. This truth should be the more stressed as new and new states that have freed themselves of imperialist, colonialist domination choose the socialist way of social-economic construction. In the process of revolutionary transformation of society, naturally appear and will keep appearing new and new forms of social struggle, for the transition to socialism as a perspective of the whole of mankind, for the triumph of the new system.

A conclusion coming to the fore is that in the conditions of the big diversity nowadays, the conception of a so-called monolithic line, understood as a tendency of unconditionally imposing or accepting patterns, single forms and ways of construction of the new society, is quite obsolete, it does no longer correspond to realities now. It is a conception which can instead bring great damages to the fundamental principles of achieving the unity in diversity.

The big variety of conditions objectively leads to a big variety of views, methods concerning the concrete ways of attaining in each country the common goals of socialism, generates varied interpretations of problems of social development on an internal plane, just as on phenomena and evolution of international life.

The elaboration by each party of its own internal and international political line, contingent upon conditions in each country--which it is the one to know best--is not only a right and an inalienable prerogative, a sacred duty to its own working class and to its own people, but also the essential demands of strengthening the unity of the socialist countries and of the international communist and working-class movement.

And so SCINTEIA goes on, the emergence of differing positions of differences of views on one question or another, in the appreciation of an event or another is, in these conditions, a quite natural, normal phenomenon. What is important is that the existence of differences of views should not be dramatized, such differences of views must in no way account for sources of tension, must in no way affect the development of the relations of friendship and collaboration among the socialist countries and peoples. On the contrary, it is precisely the differences of positions that render necessary the intensification of the exchange of experience, of the friendly talks conducted in a spirit of receptivity and mutual regard, of full equality, so as to find for various issues solutions according to various cases and stages, with account taken of the interests of all countries and peoples that build socialism, and not harming any country, and people.

After all, international solidarity, the general interests of the cause of socialism are not an abstract notion, but precisely the expression of summing up the own interests of each country, of each party and people. It is only by such a correct blending of the particular with the general, of the own interests with the general interests that the upsurge of socialist construction can be achieved in each country and implicitly, the growing might of socialism, the securing of peaceful development of the whole of mankind. It is such a way of resolution that gives practical expression to the new character of the principles of inter-state socialist relations. The promotion of these principles in the relations with all socialist states, the uninterrupted development, upon this basis of the multilateral friendship and collaboration with them, the organ of the CC of the RCP stresses, account for a fundamental guideline of the whole international activity of the Romanian Communist Party, of Socialist Romania.

Expanding continually the friendly collaboration with all socialist countries, our country does in no way oppose her relations with some countries to the relations with other countries, does everything for the overcoming of the misunderstandings between some socialist countries, for the strengthening of their solidarity and collaboration.

These relations of Romania with all socialist countries with no exception at all, make up a unitary whole, underlain by the principles, firm and consistent policy of active contribution to strengthening the unity, to enhancing the might and appeal of socialism in the world. The RCP and the Romanian state have appreciated that the strict observance of the above-mentioned principles, their consistent translation into life is a basic condition of strengthening the collaboration, unity and solidarity of all socialist countries.

Setting out precisely from the outstanding importance of the new principles of relations among the socialist countries, meant to offer a model for the future to the whole of mankind, the RCP is firmly resolved to make further on its constructive contribution to their ever stonger affirmation in life.

The RCP, Romania will act with the selfsame unflinching energy for the development of the friendly collaboration with all socialist countries, for the consolidation of their unity, for the lasting enthronement of the new principles of interstate relations, for the consolidation of the cohesion of the international communist and working-class movement, of all democratic, progressive forces of contemporaneity--a safe guarantee of the democratic, constructive settlement of the major issues of mankind, a decisive factor in the building of a better and more just world, where the ideals of freedom, self-dependent development, progress and peace of all nations should be translated into life, SCINTEIA concluded.

UK LORD PRIVY SEAL HOLDS TALKS IN BUCHAREST, DEPARTS

AU0720004Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 6 Dec 78 p 5 AU

[Text] On 5 December Comrade Vasile Gliga, deputy minister of foreign affairs, held a talk with Thomas Peart, lord privy seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and speaker of the House of Lords, who visited our country.

During the ensuing talk, which took place in a cordial atmosphere, the two sides stressed with satisfaction the upward evolution of relations between Romania and Great Britain which were given a forceful impetus following the state visit of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu to Great Britain this year. Reginald Louis Seconde, Great Britain's ambassador to Bucharest, was present at the talk.

Thomas Peart, lord privy seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and speaker of the House of Lords, left Bucharest in the afternoon of 5 December. He visited Romania at the invitation of the Grand National Assembly [GNA]. Upon departing from Otopeni Airport, the guest was seen off by Nicolae Giosan, GNA chairman; Emilian Rondeanu, vice chairman of the parliamentary group for Romanian-British relations of friendship, and by other officials. Great Britain's Ambassador Reginald Louis Seconde and embassy staff were also present.

BURTICA, STEFAN ANDREI RECEIVE ITALY'S FANFANI

LD122324Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1905 GMT 12 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Bucharest, 12 Dec, AGERPRES--Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, had an interview with Amintore Fanfani, president of the Senate of the Italian Republic, on December 12.

During the talk, they evoked the good relations between Romania and Italy and discussed questions of the economic relations, of the bilateral collaboration, both sides mentioning that big reserves and possibilities still exist for their amplification and diversification in various domains of mutual interest.

Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei had an interview with the president of the Italian Senate, Amintore Fanfani, the same day. The continuous development of the traditional Romanian-Italian relations was emphasized with satisfaction on the occasion, and the wish was expressed of expanding and deepening them.

RCP MESSAGE TO MOROCCAN PARTY CONGRESS REPORTED

AU111155Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 10 Dec 78 p 6 AU

[Report on greetings message read by RCP Central Committee Secretary Vasile Musat at the third congress of the Moroccan National Union of Popular Forces (UNFP), in Rabat on 9 December]

[Text] Cordial and friendly greetings and best wishes for success were extended to the participants of the UNFP congress, to its leadership and all militants, and to all friendly Moroccan people on behalf of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and on behalf of all Romanian Communists.

The RCP and all Romanian people, the greetings message reads, are following with friendship the activity carried out by the UNFP and by all patriotic and democratic forces in Morocco for their independent socioeconomic development, for democracy, general progress and for strengthening national independence.

Stressing the upward trend of the relations of friendship and cooperation between our peoples and countries, relations which are based on equality, mutual respect and trust, the speaker continued: The Romanian people have followed with keen interest the warm reception given to President Nicolae Ceausescu during his two visits to your beautiful country. The summit meetings and talks, and the agreements reached by the heads of our states have proved to be very fruitful. They are a forceful impetus to intensifying mutually advantageous cooperation at an economic, cultural and scientific-technical level to the benefit of our countries' prosperity.

The speaker then commented on the activity carried out by the Romanian people under their communist party's leadership aimed at building a comprehensively developed socialist society of Romanian soil. Referring then to the basic guidelines of our country's foreign policy, the RCP representative stressed, among other things, that Socialist Romania struggles to strengthen and expand cooperation with the African and Arab countries whose efforts aimed at consolidating their political and economic independence, at narrowing the great economic and social gaps generated by the underdevelopment inherited from the period of foreign domination, and at continuously improving their living standard. They enjoy deep understanding, sympathy and support from the Romanian people.

Our party and state firmly advocate the elimination of the anachronistic vestiges of colonialism, the practices of neocolonialism and the policy of racial discrimination on the African Continent and in other parts of the world. They actively support--at a political, diplomatic, moral and material level--the struggle waged by the Zimbabwe and Namibian peoples for national and social freedom and the struggle of the majority people in South Africa against racism and apartheid.

Socialist Romania, the RCP representatives stressed, acts with perseverance to contribute to the solution by political means of the conflicts and tensions existing in the world, and to resolving interstate differences through negotiations. Our country actively struggles to hamper the tendency toward accentuating conflicts in Africa, proceeding from the need for the African countries to solve their disputes themselves by political means and negotiations, and without any outside interference.

Within the framework of these concerns, the speaker concluded, one can also include the good relations between our party and the UNFP, and its relations with other Moroccan political popular and patriotic forces whose development serves friendly cooperation between the Romanian and Moroccan peoples.

SCINTEIA COMMENTS ON NATO BRUSSELS SESSION

AU111036 [Editorial Report AU] Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian on 9 December 1978 on page 6 carries a 1,900-word article by Dumitru Tinu entitled: "The NATO Session--Significant Evolution and Trends" dealing with the recent Brussels NATO session which "in the past years have been marked by numerous differences in positions and even by divergences," differences which were noted at the recent session as well. The author notes that the Airborne Warning and Command System "roused lively controversies among the member countries" since it is the most costly program ever adopted by NATO. Tinu then gives a factual report on what various Western newspapers and press agencies have said about this NATO session, such as the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE which notes that what U.S. people would like is a massive transfer of funds allocated for defense for public purposes; the New York TIMES' Magaxu who writes that an excessive weapons production aggravates inflation and unemployment and that priority should be given to social matters; and REUTER and ASSOCIATED PRESS which quote the Greek representative on human rights, which were also discussed at the NATO ministerial session.

In conclusion, the author writes: "All this reveals significant facts and developments which prove that NATO is far from offering a picture of unity, that there is no spontaneous alliance when it comes to certain projects, positions and proposals, but, on the contrary, that there are different positions and attitudes generated partly by each country's specific interests. This is, actually, a normal situation if one takes into consideration the very differences of the states belonging to this alliance."

In this context, Tinu goes on to say: "The entire progress of international life shows the obsolete nature of the bloc policy, and the fact that genuine security cannot be achieved by measures aimed at strengthening military blocs, but, on the contrary, by measures that will gradually reduce their activity and that will ultimately bring about their elimination, so that conditions are created for continuously strengthening new relations of understanding, of trust and neighborliness among all states on the continent."

BRIEFS

AID TO VIETNAM, LAOS--Bucharest, 5 Dec, AGERPRES--As is known, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam was affected by floods which caused big damages to the economy and to the population In the spirit of the traditional links of friendship, of solidarity and comradely mutual assistance, the Socialist Republic of Romania sent medicines, cereals, cans and other foodstuff as also textiles to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Inspired by the same feelings of friendship and solidarity, the Socialist Republic of Romania sent to the Lao People's Democratic Republic medicines, cereals and other foodstuff for the population of that country recently affected by floods. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1200 GMT 5 Dec 78 AU]

NEW URUGUAYAN AMBASSADOR--New Uruguayan Ambassador to Romania Ansa Bordagaray has arrived in Bucharest. [Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 4 Dec 78 p 5 AU]

JOINT POLISH SCIENTIFIC COMMISSION--Proceedings of the 24th session of the joint Romanian-Polish commission for scientific-technical cooperation took place between 28-30 November in Bucharest. The commission examined the stage of implementing existing agreements in this field. The session's protocol was signed by Iosif Tripsa, vice chairman of the Romanian National Council for Science and Technology, and by Tomasz Biernacki, Polish deputy minister of science, higher education and technology. [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 1 Dec 78 p 6 AU]

MIKULIC DISCUSSES LCY PRESIDIUM'S 'COLLECTIVE' WORK

AU111724Y Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 8 Dec 78 p 6 AU

[Unattributed report on interview granted by Branko Mikulic, chairman of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, to KOMUNIST on 4 December; place not specified]

[Text] In his conversation with KOMUNIST journalists on 4 December, Branko Mikulic, chairman of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, said that in the discussion about and on the occasion of the adoption of the rules of procedure on the organization and method of work of the Central Committee Presidium--and this applies also to the rules of procedure of the Central Committee--the greatest attention was devoted to the realization of the role of the Presidium and the Central Committee in the political system. To put it more concretely, the rules of procedure determine how the Presidium and the Central Committee will fulfill their roles in the SFRY delegate assembly, the SAWPY Federal Conference and in other organizations, organs and social bodies within the federation. The views and conclusions adopted at meetings of the LCY delegates and representatives in these organs and organizations have the character of directives for work, but in the event of danger that threatens to jeopardize the main aims and achievements of the socialist revolution, the Presidium adopts the views which are then binding for the LCY delegates in the appropriate organs and bodies.

The Role of the LCY Presidium in the Political System

Replying to a question on what is new in the organization of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, Mikulic pointed out, among other things, that the fulfillment of the Presidium's role in the political system has imposed the need to work out the appropriate views, among other things, on the organization and methods of its work. A division of labor among the Presidium's members and their orientation toward definite problems have been carried out to enable the Presidium "to be up-to-date in following" the currently important problems with which the delegate assemblies, the Socialist Alliance and other sociopolitical organizations, social councils, organs and institutions of the political system are concerning themselves. Thus the Presidium is able to "draw out" the necessary information and to adopt in good time the ideological and political views for the communists' activity. Mikulic further stressed that according to the rules of procedure and proceeding from the LCY policy, the delegates and representatives of the LCY in the appropriate social organs and bodies are free to state and adopt their views in the discussions held in these organs and bodies unless the Presidium decides that the delegates are obliged to advocate the Presidium's view on a certain essential ideological-political and social question. In the event of any kind of threat to the achievements of our revolution, the League of Communists seeks through its delegates to have the appropriate measures taken. And in this event the individual delegate acts in accordance with the imperative mandate. This role and responsibility of the League of Communists insures the internal stability of the system and its further successful development.

Answering a question on whether there is a lack of understanding or any opposition to this role of the League of Communists in the political system, Mikulic said:

"The opposition of dogmatic elements, primarily in the ranks of the League of Communists, unable to understand or accept what is new, progressive and, as such, necessary, has always appeared whenever, in the continuity of its struggle, the party has shaped and defined the forms and contents of its actions in accordance with the demands of a new stage in the struggle for socialism.

For instance, now, too, the dogmatists say that the organs and organizations of the League of Communists must adopt "firm views" on every individual question and then transmit them as such to the self-managing and political organs for their formal adoption and implementation, whereas the bourgeois liberals claim that the aforementioned constitutional position of the League of Communists restricts freedoms. In fact, instead of the power of the workers class and all working people, for which we struggle by developing and strengthening the socialist self-managing system, the dogmatists are recommending to us the power of the party on behalf of the class and the people; that is, the introduction of a statist-centralist rather than a socialist self-managing system.

The quasi-liberals, on the other hand, advocate freedom of activity for the promoters of everything, even including the counterrevolutionary tendencies; that is, the restoration of the old bourgeois society. It is certain that, in relation to socialist self-management and the entire free and democratic development of our society, both of these approaches are deeply reactionary and counterrevolutionary."

Having Equal Rights and Being Equal in the Same Work

Answering a question on whether the division of labor diminishes the importance of collective work, Mikulic emphasized that it is precisely this division of labor that makes this work possible. All questions are discussed and views adopted on all questions at the Presidium's sessions and all of its members are responsible for the entire policy and for all views, and not only for the sphere or sector which has been entrusted to them.

"After all, the Presidium members do not become 'department ministers' as a result of the division of labor. They are members of a collective organ and the division of labor or orientation is carried out precisely to make the Presidium's work more successful. The separate individual responsibility or function of a member of the Presidium does not give any member any kind of precedence over other members, because we are all members of the Presidium first of all and members with completely equal rights and equal responsibility at that. No one is superior to anyone nor has anyone any precedence in relation to anyone else; that is, in relation to other members of the Presidium. According to the statute and the rules of procedure, the LCY president alone has special authorities while all other members of the Presidium, including the secretary and the chairman, fulfill the tasks and perform the functions which have been entrusted to them, and for their work they are responsible to the Presidium whose members they are, and the Presidium is responsible for its work to the Central Committee."

Mikulic then spoke about changes in the organization of the commissions of the Presidium and stressed that these changes were big, since commissions were only set up for questions of internal party work and international cooperation of the LCY, while all other questions are examined in the respective social councils, SAWP sections and in the delegate assembly and its bodies, where the Presidium has delegates or representatives. However, the possibility is provided for setting up special commissions or working groups which would study certain problems and would cease to work when their job was finished.

In case of individuals or groups usurping the powers and responsibilities of the institutions of the political system, the workers class and the working people would not be able to realize their power in society, Mikulic stressed, speaking about the significance of good work by the institutions of the political system. Therefore, aspects and manifestations of bureaucratic willfulness of individuals and groups, and tendencies of usurpation of power of the workers class must be perceived in all the communities and at all levels of social organization, and one must resolutely insist that all the decisions and conclusions are a result of collective work by appropriate organs or institutions.

Inoculation Against Bureaucratic-Liberal Ambitions

Question: At the trade union congress, Comrade Tito spoke about the need for the wider application of the 1-year term in heading collective organs, did he not?

Answer: On the basis of the experience gained in the organizations and work of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium (the election of, respectively, a vice president or chairman for 1 year) Comrade Tito assessed "that our self-managing system, by its essence, imposes on us the obligation of such a manner of work", and concluded "that such practice can and should be applied in the coming period in other organs and organizations, too, from the commune to the federation." I am sure that the application of this principle will have an inestimably great, indeed historic, significance for the further successful development of socialist self-management, for the overall democratic development of our society, the implementation of the power of the workers class and the strengthening of unity and the stable development of our federal community.

This is a lethal inoculation against bureaucratic-liberal ambitions of individuals and groups, because the role and responsibility of the organs and forums and their collective work are increasing in importance. In addition, 1 year is too short a period for realizing the above-mentioned unhealthy ambitions. Those who could possibly attempt to usurp the functions and powers of collective organs will be noted in time and prevented from doing it.

The application of the principle that new people should be elected every year to head collective state and political organs will make relations among people even more normal. These relations on the whole will be even more humane, more democratic, and will strengthen trust, comradely relations and the feeling of equality among people. Everyone in a collective can stand out and assert himself with his abilities, his principled attitude, democratic behavior and work. On this basis, and not merely on the basis of the authority of a person's function, people will gain social prestige and affirmation and the awareness will confirm that human values are lasting while functions, we know, are transitory. This is of tremendous importance for the correct upbringing of cadres, especially the young ones and those of the middle generation, and for their democratic behavior. In addition to saving the cadres in social and political offices from bureaucratization--and such dangers are real--in this way we can discourage the interests of those who, riding on the coattails of individuals in office, have gained personal material and political profit, by nourishing, through fawning and similar methods, the conceit of unhealthily ambitious functionaries about their exceptional, almost superhuman abilities, irreplaceability and other things.

It Is Easier To Correct a Collective Than an Individual

The application of the said principles, apart from what has already been stated, also diminishes the opportunities for petit bourgeois speculation about cadres and, I would add, for various political speculations abroad on individual people, our system and Yugoslavia in general.

Furthermore, it ought to be said that it is easier to correct a collective than an individual if they make an omission or an error. An individual can be more or less conceited, but a collective is basically not burdened by conceit.

Of course, there are many other things which could be said in favor of the implementation of this idea of Tito's. We know, for instance, that many political parties and movements, as well as states, talk about collective work, its significance and the like. Comrade Tito has found a solution through which this is attained and permanently insured.

Comrade Tito said at the trade union congress that he had given much thought to these questions and that he was convinced "that such a manner of activities would affirm even more the collective work and responsibility, that it would contribute to the further democratization of work of all self-managing and political organs, and would prevent the manifestation of leadership and other unhealthy ambitions of individuals. In short, work would be rendered more efficient and relations among people better and more humane."

Question: Does the application of this principle refer also to the selection of cadres to collective organs?

Answer: "This does not jeopardize the possibility of the same cadres being elected to the same organs several times running, but the principle is proclaimed that during one term of office the same man cannot be at the head of a collective political and state organ for more than 1 year.

Question: "Are preparations being made for the implementation of this idea of Comrade Tito's and will its application begin before the next elections and congresses?

Answer: "It was concluded at the LCY Central Committee Presidium session that during the discussions on the functioning of the political system institutions in the federation, the question of the application of the principles of the 1-year term of office in the organs and bodies of the federation, as well as of collective work in professional organs and institutions in the federation also be examined.

How the Idea of Collective Organs Will Be Implemented

"Comrade Tito said that the above-mentioned practice in the work of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Presidium should in the next period also be applied in other organs and organizations. The question is whether this can be applied in this period, which is to say before the next elections? I think that in places where there are no constitutional or special statutory obstacles, the application of this principle can be begun even before the expiration of the said period. This would make it possible to gain even more experience in the coming 3 years, and this would stand us in good stead in the next period. This is my personal opinion, just as the entire interpretation of Comrade Tito's idea is my personal one. This, of course, does not impose the obligation to undertake measures before the necessary political decisions are adopted."

About the activities of the League of Communists organs at the grassroots of society, in fact about the request stressed by Comrade Tito at the 11th LCY Congress, Mikulic said that thanks to Comrade Tito's constantly stressing that the League of Communists must be with the "masses" and in them, that it must be the party of the "masses" and that it should never separate from the workers class, our party has succeeded in preparing the working people for the liberation struggle, in organizing the struggle and bringing it to a victorious conclusion.

Likewise, thanks to this we have resisted heavy pressures after the victory of the armed revolution, we have mastered many tribulations and have continued to lead the revolution. Now this means that the League of Communists must become engaged in places where self-managing activities are underway, and it must be the internal revolutionary force and the guarantor of the stable development of our society. The LCY Central Committee Presidium at its session, Mikulic said, has discussed the need of the members of this organ and of the Central Committee to take part in the work of central and provincial committees, as well as of basic organizations of the League of Communists and in the republican and provincial organizations in which they were not elected to the LCY Central Committee.

Such practice will contribute to the affirmation of the Central Committee role, to a better knowledge and understanding of the situation in the country, and, on the other hand, the basic and communal League of Communists organizations will be better able to influence the shaping of the positions of the Central Committee on topical ideological and political question.

DJILAS, COMMUNIST SOCIOLOGIST INTERVIEWED ON YUGOSLAV PROBLEMS

LD121117Y Milan CORRIERE DELLA SERA in Italian 8 Dec 78 p 3 LD

[Sandro Scabello interview in Belgrade with Milovan Djilas and "communist sociologist" Milo Petrovic: "After Tito: What Kind of Government in Belgrade?"]

[Text] Belgrade--"You Western journalists are only concerned with our country's future. But in Yugoslavia there is more than just the post-Tito period: There are extremely interesting topics connected with the problems of self-management, the internal political debate and the growth of the country, which rarely find any space in your papers." This reproach is heard every time a Yugoslav interlocutor is asked questions which, in his words, "disregard 30 years of history and look exclusively at the future." But is it only the West which exaggerates the importance of the post-Tito period? We discussed this point with two Yugoslavs with totally different political and ideological leanings: Milovan Djilas, the great heretic and former comrade of Tito's, now a social democrat, and young communist sociologist Milo Petrovic, chief of social activities at Belgrade University's cultural center who offer two generations and two contrasting outlooks on the world, and two ways of trying to understand the current situation in Yugoslavia.

Yugoslavia and Europe

"Political decisions in Yugoslavia are made only by small groups of people at the top; the people are ignorant of what goes on in the country and are therefore unconcerned about the future." This was stated by Djilas, who adds: "I believe that after Tito Yugoslavia will draw closer and closer to Western Europe, especially in the economic field, and that its position among the nonalinged countries will be weakened. Tito will survive as an historic figures, but so-called Titoism will change." In Milo Petrovic's opinion the Yugoslavs' "self-management awareness"--a constant reference in all his remarks--will guarantee the transition of power without upheavals. "Certain foreign countries," the sociologist notes," will try to take advantage of the situation to destabilize the system and draw Yugoslavia toward one of the two blocs but, as Castro says, a bout of influenza could kill Castro but not the Cuban revolution. The plan for a new society will be carried ahead without hesitation."

Leadership and the Army

[Scabello] Tito has created the conditions so that after his death the country will continue to be governed by a collegial leadership. Are there therefore no surprises in store in the struggle for power? Djilas does not hide his pessimism: "History has shown that collegial leaderships do not last long," he explains; "Even in Russia, after Khruschev's fall, the collegial leadership lasted only a few years and today it is very clear who is chief of the Soviet empire. Sooner or later a leader will have to be chosen in Yugoslavia, too." Having stated the premise that history has also shown that "one can learn nothing from history," Petrovic stresses the innovative nature of the Yugoslav experience. "Self-management," he explains, "is a vital factor enshrined in the constitution: There are no alternatives to it in Yugoslavia today, either in the socioeconomic or the political field."

[Scabello] Tito is fond of repeating that the army will be the main factor of unity and cohesion in the country. Will this be the armed forces' only role after Tito?

[Djilas] Any future government must enjoy the army's fullest support. In Yugoslavia the conditions do not exist for the armed forces to seize power: First, because the army is not something separate from the party, but in a sense a continuation of it; and second, because a military leadership would become transformed into massive Serb domination, with the consequent national implications.

[Petrovic] The army is one of the elements of our defense extended to the entire people. The liberation wars have shown that regular armies have not been the ones to expel the oppressors, but it was the civilian population which rebelled and armed itself. In our country there are popular defense structures at various levels--neighborhoods, factories, schools--and this is a fact which everyone is fully aware of.

Republics and Nationalism

[Scabello] Could nationalism and the ethnic problem play a destabilizing role?

[Petrovic] There must be a fight against the bureaucracy which manipulates and uses national feelings to strengthen its own positions of power. In our country there are some developed republics and other underdeveloped ones and it is certain that major economic discrepancies could create conflicts. We have not yet resolved the problems in this field but the strength of self-management in unifying mass awareness will be shown here, too. [Petrovic ends]

In Djilas' opinion, the problem is limited to Croatia, where "nationalism is alive and active." "The other republics do not have separatism as an objective," the author of "The Imperfect Society" says. "Let us take Macedonia, for instance: The situation with Bulgaria is such as to discourage it from taking any major risks. Slovenia has economic interests of vital importance on the Yugoslav market. The nationalist question only concerns Croatia and in particular relations between Serbs and Croats."

Belgrade and Moscow

[Scabello] One of the great uncertainties concerning the post-Tito period is the Soviet Union's attitude. What might the Kremlin's first move be?

[Djilas] They might try to paralyze the activities of the state authorities, but in practice they cannot do anything without military intervention. The Soviets lost the battle for Yugoslavia some time ago and are still losing it in the ideological, social and cultural fields. However, we cannot rule out the possibility of a crisis period in which pro-Soviet groups could emerge, as happened in Czechoslovakia, to save the socialist model and system.

[Scabello] But Yugoslavia is not Czechoslovakia....

[Djilas] Yes, because the Yugoslavs can fight. I do not know exactly what Carter's policy is with respect to the USSR, but I know for certain that Europe would remain passive in the event of a Soviet invasion. Would you Italians fight for Yugoslavia? I have great faith in the Yugoslavs' patriotism and spirit of independence. If there were a confrontation, the result would be uncertain even for the Soviets. [Djilas ends]

In Petrovic's opinion Moscow wants to "increase its influence over the socialist countries and Yugoslavia." Any "spectacular events" can be ruled out because, on the basis of the specific data of the present situation, there is not "the least possibility of a Soviet military intervention."

Opposition and Single Party

[Scabello] What opportunities does the opposition now have of expressing itself freely in Yugoslavia?

None, Djilas replies, because the communist party leaders "are persecuting all opposition movements--even pro-Yugoslav ones--and will not permit the development of political alternatives." We must distinguish between types of opposition, Petrovic explains: If it is antisocialist it must be countered to bar the way to a reactionary alternative. "It is important for the development of socialist democracy," he adds, "to give all persons with a communist vocation the chance to express themselves freely and to participate actively in fulfilling the political and socioeconomic plans, through the existing institutions."

[Scabello] But doesn't the existence of a single party conflict with pluralism?

[Petrovic] I am not fond of the alternative of either the single party or the multi-party system of the bourgeois democracies. I am against monopoly by a single party, but I am not convinced that it would be advisable to give free rein to all groups representing specific economic and social interests. Self-management is confronted every day by the single party and bureaucratic centralism. In practice we have not yet reached an acceptable standard of functioning because of the crystallized Stalinist-type of initiatives which endure within the party and against which we must fight. The communists' role in this conflict is very important and is aimed at the greater democratization of the party and society.

[Djilas] Democratic centralism has no future in Yugoslavia. It was strong and efficient during the revolutionary period, but now, under normal conditions, when in various parts of Yugoslavia we are witnessing new pluralistic forms of life and association, it is proving ineffective and ideologically worthless. There are 1.7 million party members. They could only become active if political life in Yugoslavia were open to other forces too.

SFRY YOUTH FEDERATION CONGRESS OPENS IN BELGRADE

LD131030Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0900 GMT 13 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The 10th Congress of the Federation of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia began at 1000 today in the Great Hall of the Sava Center. Some 1,450 delegates and 250 guests from Yugoslavia and 160 guests from abroad are taking part in the work of this largest gathering of our young people. Azem Vlasi, president of the federation's federal conference, opened the congress.

TANJUG REPORTS EARTHQUAKE 230 KM WEST OF ZAGREB

LD121808Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1748 GMT 12 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Zagreb--At 1615 today the seismographs of the Geophysical Institute in Zagreb registered an earthquake about 230 km west of Zagreb, in the Friuli area. The magnitude of the earthquake was 4.2 on the Mercalli Scale and the intensity at the epicenter was about 6 degrees on the Richter Scale. The earthquake was felt in western Slovenia, right up to Ljubljana, at a strength of 3 to 4 degrees.

MIKULIC VISITS PEOPLE'S ARMY MILITARY SCHOOL

LD122250Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2018 GMT 12 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Branko Mikulic, chairman of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, together with Milojko Drulovic, executive secretary of the Presidium, and Col Gen Dzemil Sarac, secretary of the Committee of the Conference of the LCY Organization in the Yugoslav People's Army, has visited the High Military-Political School of the Yugoslav People's Army. Having been acquainted with the organization and activities of the school by Maj Gen Drago Nikolic, head of this high training and scientific establishment, Mikulic and his associates had talks with the leading cadre of the school about its work, with particular reference to the further commitment of the school to the implementation of the attitudes and decisions of the 11th LCY Congress.

DOLANC RECEIVES AUTOMOBILE FEDERATION DELEGATION

LD122059Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1848 GMT 12 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Stane Dolanc, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today received a delegation from the Yugoslav Automobile Federation in connection with the forthcoming assembly of this federation on 14 December in Belgrade. The delegation consisted of Vanco Cvetkovski; chairman of the federation, Vukasin Maras, general secretary; and Josip Tomc, member of the federation's Presidium. The talks were also attended by Rajko Robot, secretary of the committee of the League of Communists in the organs and organizations of the federation.

The delegation informed Stane Dolanc about some important results achieved by the Yugoslav Automobile Federation in the promotion of technical culture in road traffic. The development of motor car autosport, promotion of motorized tourism, fostering of traditions of the national liberation war and the federation's activities in the international sphere were also discussed. At the end of the talks, Stane Dolanc welcomed the actions of this federation and the results achieved by its organization.

IRAQI MINISTER RECEIVES AMBASSADOR, TITO MESSAGE

LD122310Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1914 GMT 12 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Baghdad, December 12 (TANJUG)--Iraqi Minister of Public Works and Housing Taha Yasin Ramadan al-Jazrawi, acting in place of the absent foreign minister, received Yugoslav Ambassador to Iraq Zivko Mucalov in Baghdad today. The Yugoslav ambassador delivered a message from President Tito for Iraqi President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr.

During the meeting, Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan al-Jazrawi and Ambassador Mucalov discussed international issues and Yugoslav-Iraqi cooperation.

MEETING OF YUGOSLAV-VIETNAM COOPERATION COMMITTEE REPORTED

LD122336Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1331 GMT 12 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Hanoi, December 12 (TANJUG)--The third meeting of the Yugoslav-Vietnamese intergovernmental committee for economic and scientific-technological cooperation was held here today. At the meeting, it was noted that economic and scientific-technological cooperation is developing favourably, but that is has still not reached the level and scope of the two countries' interest. This is, no doubt, the consequence of certain objective circumstances.

Dang Viet Chau, minister for foreign trade and head of the Vietnamese delegation, said that since the thirty years of war and destruction Vietnam still faces enormous economic difficulties in its efforts to restore its warstricken economy and has still not enough goods for export, hence the imbalance in trade. Indications are, however, that this imbalance could be eliminated in the coming period.

Slobadan Gligorijevic, Yugoslav government representative and head of the delegation, said at the meeting that Yugoslavia, as a non-aligned socialist country, gives particular attention to economic and scientific-technological cooperation with the developing countries, which is a long-term commitment and essential component of its non-aligned policy. In this respect, he added, Yugoslavia wants to develop closest possible economic cooperation with Vietnam.

One of the important results of the inter-governmental committee's meeting is the signing of a trade and payments agreement which outlines of transition from clearing to convertible currency payment.

Discussed at the meeting was the realization of the 5 million U.S. dollar-aid grant by Yugoslavia to Vietnam and the completion on initiated investment projects (chip-board and feed factories) in Vietnam being constructed as part of Yugoslav aid to Vietnam.

At the meeting, the Vietnamese minister for foreign trade received the general design and a model of the future shipyard in Phu My Tay prepared by Yugoslav experts also as part of Yugoslav aid to Vietnam.

FEDERAL SECRETARY FOR FINANCE EXPLAINS 1979 BUDGET

LD121934Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1253 GMT 12 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--It is expected that the federations budget for 1979 will amount to 99.409 billion dinars. Petar Kostic, federal secretary for finance, today acquainted the members of the Committee for Finance of the SFRY Assembly's Chamber of Republics and Provinces with the latest proposal by the Federal Executive Council.

One of the essential features of the budget policy is undoubtedly the Federal Executive Council's proposal to reduce the primary issue by 1 billion dinars, from the earlier envisaged 9.5 billion dinars to 8.451 billion dinars. This satisfies, albeit in a small way, the delegates' demand to gradually reduce the financing of the federation's budget from the issue of the Yugoslav National Bank. Otherwise, Petar Kostic said today, the Federal Executive Council made maximum efforts to appear before the SFRY Assembly with an acceptable proposal for the federation's budget for next year. To this end, some obligations have been prolonged and some noneconomic investments have been postponed. Everything has been done to observe legal provisions to the maximum, above all the law on the financing of the federation. In spite of this, Kostic said, the federation's budget will be 0.5 percent larger than the social product. This is due to the fact that over 80 percent of the federation's budget has already been predetermined by legal requirements.

The Federal Executive Council also proposed that the funds for the promotion of foreign trade exchange, which are allocated to the self-managing interest community of Yugoslavia for economic relations with foreign countries, should be formed in a somewhat different manner than earlier envisaged. According to the latest proposal, the amount of these funds spent in 1978 should be increased by the envisaged 5 percent increase in exports in 1979.

It is difficult to say whether the funds formed in this way and the results achieved next year will satisfy our foreign trade ambitions. However, if unpredicted trends do materialize, there will be no problem of securing the funds. Some changes in the 1979 budget also had to be made because, according to the draft resolution for 1979, imports will increase at the rate of 1 percent, and therefore revenue from customs duties will not be as high as they would be if we were greatly increasing our imports.

The delegates also expressed today the conviction that it is necessary to observe the provision of Yugoslavia's social plan, according to which the growth of final expenditure [finalna potrosnja] will be slower than the growth of the social product and income. However, convincing explanations given by Federal Secretary Kostic and his associates, as well as the fact that the budget is formed on the basis of established laws, seem to indicate the need to chage this provision of the resolution rather than observe it.

LJUBICIC ATTENDS MILITARY-TECHNICAL INSTITUTE ANNIVERSARY

LD082306Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1755 GMT 8 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--A formal session was held today at the trade union building in Belgrade in connection with the three decades of work of the Military-Technical Institute of the Gound Forces. The celebration of the jubilee of the largest scientific institution in the Yugoslav People's Army (YPA) was attended by Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense; Ivan Kukoc, vice president of the SFRY Assembly; Col Gen Dane Petkovski, assistant federal secretary for national defense; Col Gen Dzemil Sarac, secretary of the committee of the League of Communists organizations in the YPA; representatives of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense, military-scientific and technical institutions, military schools, industries producing for the YPA, scientific and technical institutes, faculties and others.

In connection with the jubilee of the Military-Technical Institute, the supreme commander of the SFRY Armed Forces, Marshal of Yugoslavia Josip Broz Tito, has decorated this scientific institution with the Order of the Merit to the People with Gold Wreath. This distinguished decoration was handed to Maj Gen Djuro Vrbovac, director of the Military-Technical Institute, by Col Gen Dusan Pekic, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Ground Forces.

In submitting his report on the 30 years of work of the institute, its director Djuro Vrbovac said that 30 doctors of science and 65 masters of science graduates worked at the institute. At the university in Belgrade alone there are 16 regular and associate professors, 12 lecturers and 16 assistants of the Military-Technical Institute. Experts of the institute, which has at its disposal the greatest concentration of scientific cadres in the country, have published several thousand scientific and specialized works and over 100 books, textbooks and manuals. Since its founding on 7 December 1948, the institute has also been publishing a periodical, the "Scientific-Technical Review" ["Naucno-Tehnicki Pregled"] which enjoys great prestige among Yugoslav and foreign scientists and experts.

The Military-Technical Institute, in the words of Maj Gen Djuro Vrbovac, also cooperates with 60 civilian research organizations on over 120 joint programs and projects. The research conducted by the experts of the Military-Technical Institute has to a great extent liberated our country from imports of material and new technology. Last year alone, researchers of the institute received 110 awards for various types of innovations. The institute deals with applied research in some 100 specialized and scientific fields.

The participants in the formal session sent a greetings telegram to Comrade Tito.

BORBA DISCUSSES SOCIAL SELF-PROTECTION IN WAR

AU1017302Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 5 Dec 78 p 9 AU

[Dusan Bilic and Bosko Todorovic article "Social Self-Protection and All-People's Defense" reprinted from professional-information periodical SOCIAL SELF-PROTECTION--no place or date of original publication given]

[Excerpts] Social self-protection appears directly in the service of all-people's defense as the most important function of the society in preventing and eliminating all forms of internal difficulties that may appear.

The greater the internal stability of the society, the better this society is organized and prepared to successfully overcome internal contradictions and weaknesses as well as the consequences of various pressures from outside, and the less is foreign armed aggression likely. In the case of domestic difficulties existing in the country, the dangers of an armed aggression from outside are greater.

Special Forces

Social self-protection is also in the service of all-people's defense in war. Regardless of the current view that war, either general or local, with the use of nuclear and chemical-biological weapons or without them, is increasingly less possible and purposeful as a means of politics, nonetheless, it cannot be ruled out. Regardless of what kind of aggression against the SFRY may be involved, in view of the general state of war technology and its possibilities, one must count on the fact that any aggression will engage en masse the overall human and material potential of our country and that such an aggression will be total and all-embracing for us. It is most likely that any aggression against Yugoslavia will be characterized, among other things, by simultaneous operations of strong armored and mechanized forces of the aggressor along the basic communication lines; operations which will be carried out by mass attacks from the air and the sea, along with movement of troops throughout our territory. These operations will be accompanied by the application of the most diverse forms and methods of the aggressor's special forces.

Psychological Blow

All this would particularly occur in the initial stage of war, particularly if the aggression on our country were to come more or less suddenly; moreover, because the doctrines of the bloc groupings calculate the effects of the first sudden attacks combined with most diverse operations of special forces, the initial period of war would represent a specific psychological attack for the people of our country and for our armed forces. To overcome this attack and retain control over our behavior in accordance with the demands of an organized defense of the country is the basic demand of self-protection in the first days of war. The activity of all factors of the society led by the LCY, in accordance with the accepted principles and trained forms of waging the armed struggle and resistance, along with showing full self-initiative and adaptation to the concrete war conditions, are among the first and most important tasks of self-protection in the service of all-people's defense.

The strategy of blitzkrieg and quick final political solutions is, as is known, contrary to our concept of all-people's defense by a long war of attrition--to the final victory. This in practice means that regardless of possible successes of the aggressor in the initial period, no matter how impressive they may be, the war will not be over--it will then fully flare up.

Regardless of how important it is to preserve the high morale and unity in the initial period of war, it is also important to establish this morale and unity so firmly that they will endure for the duration of the war and all possible situations during it, to the very end of the war. In this connection one should not rule out the possibility that the aggressor will penetrate deeply with its armored-mechanized and air landing attacks, and even intersect parts of the Yugoslav territory.

Political System

In the history of wars it was believed that a war was over when the capital was captured or when the victory was won over the main group of the defender's armed forces. The concept of all-people's defense has overcome these views concerning a possible outcome of war. In the final analysis of this concept, it is unessential which point the aggressor has reached and which territories and installations it has temporarily occupied.

The continuity of the armed struggle would continue, and thus also the functioning of the existing sociopolitical system, true, under changed conditions. In the same sense the function of social self-protection will continue. It is well-known that it is most difficult to maintain a high degree morale and unity of the population and the armed forces under the extremely unfavorable conditions of war.

For the SFRY and its armed forces these conditions would come if the aggressor were to succeed in intersecting the territory. A greater intersection of the territory and a temporary occupation of certain regions would place a certain part of the population, or rather the families and relatives of fighters and officers of the armed forces, under the relative control of the aggressor; thus it would also place both sides in uncertainty and under test. This most difficult situation would test everything that had been done thus far in the struggle for high morale and unity; in fact, the entire strength of social self-protection.

The further course of the war, regardless of any possible difficult situations which it may provide, will be characterized by the fact that the initial crisis had been overcome, that the first experiences had been acquired, that serious losses had been inflicted on the aggressor, or rather it will be shown that the aggressor is vulnerable and can be defeated. The possibility for continuing a successful armed struggle and for the functioning of the sociopolitical system under changed conditions will primarily be proved. From the viewpoint of firmly establishing the combat morale and unity of the armed forces and from the viewpoint of persevering in a long war of attrition, this will represent significant results which will also be fully utilized in the service of social self-protection.

GLIGOROV OPENS MANAGEMENT CONFERENCE 11 DEC

LD112210Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1155 GMT 11 Dec 78 LD

[Summary] Belgrade--The 10th jubilee session of the standing conference on the management of the business system--SKUPS-78--began in Belgrade today. The 3-day gathering of this orgainzation, which elaborates on a scientific basis the problems of management, was opened by Kiro Gligorov, member of the LCY Central Committee and member of the Council of the Federation. He spoke about the system of planning and the present economic situation in our country. A large number of experts from all economic fields will discuss at this conference specific issues and problems of the application of management technology to the system for the preparation and adoption of decisions at all levels of associated labour and to all economic associations from the metal-processing industry, to the machine-building, construction, electrical and power industries, to banks, self-managing interest communities and all other organizations and communities. Over 40 reports prepared for this meeting elaborate more fully and through practical examples the self-managing management technology in the process of preparing and adopting decisions.